The New-York Times.

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THE MOIETIES QUESTION.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

SENTIMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHELPS, DODGE & CO. CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Committee on Ways and Means continued in session many hours to-day, hearing the merchants of Boston and New-York in regard to the modification of the Customs laws. The statement of Mr. Dodge before the committee obtains entire credence, and the manner in which the firm was dealt with has been denounced by members of the committee in very rigorous terms. So far as this feeling of indignation assumes a personal direction among members it extends toward Gen. Butler for the part he took in the transaction as Payne's counsel. Butler's influence with the House has been greatly damaged by the statement of his connection with this affair, and he will scarcely have the hardihood to attempt to lead the House again till the storm has had time to blow over. The committees of merchants will conclude their arguments as soon as possible. The committee will not decide what action to recommend to the House in relation to the moiety system till those who oppose a change of the laws have had opportunity to present arguments to sustain their views. It is expected that several of the officers of the Custom-houses will be called upon to give their views upon the subject, and to explain the practical working of the moiety laws, and the effect, from their point of view, of the proposed repeal. One phase of the newspaper discussion of the moiety question is commented on quite extensively here to-day, and that is the attitude of two daily papers in New-York, which, in order to serve partisan ends, denounced the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. as great swindlers of the Government in 1872, and which now, in order to damage the reputation of the Government officers, restore the firm to their original character of Christian merchants and gentlemen.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—ARGUMENTS FOR MODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In addition to the gentlemen heretofore mentioned as before the Committee on Ways and Means asking modifications of the Customs laws, there were present to-day representatives of the Baltimore Board of Trade, namely: Andrew Reid, Decatur H. Miller, Hamilton Easter, and Samuel F. Thompson.

ARGUMENTS FROM THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Hyde, representing the Boston Board of Trade, resumed his remarks this morning. He argued in favor, first, of requiring action to recover penalties of forfeiture to be brought within two years, not five, as under the present law; second, to limit forfeitures to the articles on which the fraud is committed, instead of on the entire invoice; and, third, making payment of duties in the absence of fraud conclusive.

Mr. A. H. Rice next addressed the committee as a member of the Boston Board of Trade. The statements already made were in his opinion sufficient to convince this committee of the onerous, he might say infamous, operation of the present system of moieties in connection with the seizure of books and papers. The law seized not only the guilty victim, but the innocent merchant, and subjected the latter to the same penalties. It first struck him down before determining his guilt. He referred to the recent case in Boston, where an importing house received the first information of a charge of fraud to the extent of $1,500,000 through a newspaper publication. There was no parallel to this system to be found anywhere in the civilized world. Nothing was so flagrantly unjust and absolutely oppressive upon any class as this is upon merchants. This effect was certainly not designed by Congress, but such had been the result under the present administration of law. Why had this system been continued so long? Because the class affected is comparatively small in number, and because it is not willing to come forward and face the responsibility. The business of the country is prostrated because the mercantile community are alarmed at such practices as those to which reference had been made. They asked Congress to deliver them from the oppressive laws, and hoped they would not plead in vain; that Congress will preserve the reputation of the merchants at home and abroad, and by wise provisions give protection to the innocent while punishing all offenders.

John W. Candler, of Boston, said the business men of that city denounce the laws of the United States which bear so heavily on them. These laws are unjust and infamous. They are not only unworthy of a free country, but unworthy of any country, because they visit excessive punishment on the guilty and oppress the innocent contrary to the principles of justice. Whatever may be the opinion in Congress, the mercantile community regard the system of spies and informers as infamous. They believe some of their inalienable rights are of more consequence than mere revenue. Mr. Candler gave several instances of severe oppression where spies and informers have by base means obtained information of the most private transactions of merchants. One merchant whom he could name refused to be the victim of plunder, and therefore fought the Government. From the claim for thousands of dollars, it had been brought down to $100. The only way to get revenue was to encourage trade. More is lost in forgetting justice than can be gained.

In reply to questions, Mr. Candler said he had no doubt, if the system of moieties should be continued, the tendency will be to decrease importations by American merchants, and to throw the business into the hands of foreigners, who kept their books on the other side, and transact business here through their clerks. The abolition of the system of informers in the Internal Revenue Department was a step in the right direction, and has had a good effect, and a like beneficial result would follow the abolition of the system as regards Customs. He did not think the suspected merchant has as good a chance for justice before the Treasury Department as spies and informers have. The merchant not only suffers loss of money, but suffers in reputation, which, in some cases, results in ruin, especially when he is advertised by the Treasury Agent as having defrauded the revenue, in advance of investigation of the allegation.

N. B. Spaulding, of Boston, briefly addressed the committee, asking them to so modify the law that honest merchants could do business under it, and made other suggestions for their protection.

The committee then adjourned till 7:30 this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

M. D Spalding, of Boston, addressed the Committee on Ways and Means this evening, briefly alluding to the present oppressions under the moiety system, and the disreputable means resorted to for the purpose of procuring information against merchants, glittering fortunes being held out to clerks who shall act in the interest of the special agent or detective. He and those with whom he acted asked for good laws and good men to execute them, and that the punishment be severe, but in proportion to the offense.

COMPLAINTS FROM BALTIMORE.

Andrew Reid, of the Baltimore Board of Trade, was heard. He mentioned several cases of oppression. His own and five or six other houses in that city engaged in the sugar business had much cause to complain. Judge Giles on one occasion sent for those merchants, who repaired to his office. He informed them that the detectives had sworn that they had committed great frauds. The Judge said he did not believe they were properly charged with fraud, but he would give them an opportunity to set themselves right. They said their books were open to examination. The detectives examined the books, and then asked to see private correspondence, invoice books, and everything else bearing on the subject. The detectives stated that, as far as they had seen, everything was right and in order. You have made grave charges against us, said the merchants, and we want you to acquit us of them. The detectives said they would not do that, and, after making a further examination, reported to Judge Giles, who informed the merchants they had good ground of complaint against the detectives, but he did not know that they had any remedy. Mr. Reid also mentioned several cases of flagrant wrong committed against his house, connected with the matter of paying duties on rice and pimento.

UNWARRANTED VISITS BY SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

T. B. Eaton, of the counsel of the Committee on Revenue Reform, spoke of the fear that exists among merchants in regard to the seizure of books and papers. He knew of a merchant in New-York whose place was entered by a number of Custom-house subordinates without authority of law. No warrant was shown. They occupied the store four days, and forbade him selling goods. The merchant, after legal advice, demanded to see their warrant or he would have a force to turn them out, when the subordinates left the premises. In another case they examined books without a warrant, but found nothing wrong in them. In another case a merchant, whose books had been seized, was summoned to the Custom-house to have them examined. A rap was heard at the door, and a voice heard saying, "Shall Mr. So and So's goods be passed?" The subordinate of the Custom-house shouted back, with an oath, "No, never."

SEIZURE OF BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Mr. Eaton showed that in the interpretation of the Revenue laws by the courts extreme injustice is often done by calling and treating irregularities as frauds, and inflicting punishment through the special agent. He then proceeded to argue the unconstitutionality of the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers. The principle announced in the Constitution of the United States, that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law, was taken from that established in England after being fought and argued throughout a century. The English maxim is that no man shall be compelled to accuse himself. He had collected numerous leading authorities showing that this not only applies to criminal cases, but where suits are brought to recover penalties and forfeitures. The seizure of books and papers to be used in the prosecution of the owner was making a man testify against himself. Mr. Eaton stated at great length the serious objections to the practical working of the present law authorizing such seizures, including collusions between merchants, clerks, and informers, and in conclusion said he regarded this as a question of arbitrary seizure, first inviting a corrupt conspiracy.

CASE OF A GERMAN INSPECTOR OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Cephas Brainard, of New-York, said, never till now had the importers of the country dared to tell the story of oppression. In the course of his remarks he referred to a case in which he was counsel on a warrant of the Custom-house. Eighty-three miscellaneous books, four bundles of correspondence, and two boxes of papers were taken from a German importing house that had been in existence fifteen years. It was charged that the house had committed fraud on two invoices of hair-cloth, one on the 29th October, 1869, and the other on the 19th October previous. A part of these books remained in the New-York Custom-house to-day. He could not procure the correspondence necessary to be used in the suits of these merchants. The seizing officer remained in possession of the store more than two months. They took away more than $75,000 worth of goods, including velvets, plushes, &c., on a warrant relating to hair-cloth. Nineteen suits were brought against the merchants. His clients were thus outraged, and the consignors feeling it, the Governments of France, Belgium, and Prussia interfered through their representatives, and asked the Treasury Department for an investigation. Mr. Brainerd came here, and with Baron Gerolt called on the Secretary, who examined the case and felt as much indignation as any of them. On the 29th of December, Mr. Brainerd went to the Marshal's office to ascertain what had become of the books, and was informed they had been sent to the Custom-house. He found they had been put into a room in possession of this informer, Jayne, and clerk. He was told by them they had looked at only one or two books, but had never before seen so bad a case of fraud. They said: "It had better be settled for $75,000. If it is not we will drive you men out of the market." Mr. Brainerd's clients declared they would never pay that sum. Mr. Boutwell said he would give instructions to the District Attorney to examine into the subject, which was done when the seventeen cases dwindled to two. The matter terminated, the counsel giving a check for $1,700. From this one case all could be judged. Mr. Brainerd alluded to Mr. Jayne's testimony before the Congressional Special Committee in 1872, held in New-York, and asked the committee to read what Mr. Jayne said about threats. Mr. Jayne on that occasion said he never put handcuffs on persons to scare them. He never th reatened. He read the law, and told them they were liable to go to prison, and he said to them, the better course would be to confess what a wicked thing it was to defraud the revenue; the best way was to tell what they had done; when that failed, he read the terrors of the law. Our polite friend, Senator Bayard, said to Jayne, "Have you exhausted your catalogue?" When Jayne replied, "I don't care to go into that field." But Phelps, Dodge & Co., who paid $271,000 went into that field. Mr. Brainard continued his remarks until 10:30 o'clock, speaking against the system by which merchants are now outraged by special agents and their associates, the punishment coming to the merchants before indictment and trial.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A. T. STEWART & CO. AND THE TRIUMPH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6.—A. T. Stewart & Co. of New-York, entered suit in the United States Court here to-day to recover $21,000 from Robert Mitchell and others, stockholders in the Triumph Insurance Company, against which Stewart & Co. have a judgment, in which the Sheriff returned in behalf of the Triumph Company "no goods."

THE REFORM CHURCH MOVEMENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 6.—The Anglican Bishop of Ontario has formally excommunicated Rev. J. B. Stacy, of this city, for participating in the reform church movement. A meeting of those in favor of the movement was held to-day, when the Secretary read a letter from Bishop Cummins, regretting his inability to visit Ottawa at present, but promising to send Rev. Mason Gallagher, who will preach in this city on Sunday next.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 6.—The Marshal of Lawrenceville, Ga., yesterday, shot and killed a young man who was trying to escape from him.... To-day a prominent citizen of Lithonia, Va., committed suicide by shooting with a bird gun.... Mrs. Pettibone, of this city, committed suicide today by morphine, on account of financial difficulties. She promised her little daughter fifty cents to take a dose of the poison, and the girl did so, but the physician will save her life.

BOSTON CITY ESTIMATES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 6.—The Boston City Auditor's estimates for 1874-5 have been printed. The increase over 1873 is $3,327,933. The total valuation of Boston on the 1st of May, 1873, including the three municipalities recently annexed, (Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton,) was $763,815,713. The estimated increase for the year is $35,000,000, and the estimated taxation is $15 per $1,000, an increase of 90 c on over last year.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

REFERENCE TO THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE CARRIED IN THE SENATE—THE INTERNATIONAL FEATURE OMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Senate disposed of the Centennial bill by referring "to the Committee on Appropriations, after rejecting the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen instructing the committee to report in favor of appropriating a sum of money not to exceed $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 33 nays to 17 yeas, and among those who voted against it were Senators Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson, and Davis, all members of the Committee on Appropriations. The only members of the committee voting for the amendment were Messrs. West and Dorsey. Messrs. Sprague and Windom, the other two members, were not in their seats at the roll-call; but a majority of the whole committee voted against the instructions. Mr. Sumner, who has fought the bill steadily at every step, made another speech against it, declaring that the faith of the Government, instead of being pledged for the support of the exhibition, as had been argued, was pledged just the other way, it having been expressly provided in the original act that the General Government should not pay any of the expenses. The friends of the international exhibition and centennial celebration are by no means discouraged by the vote in the Senate. It became evident that the Senate would take no action whatever until there had been a full explanation of all the plans of the building, the specifications, the bids already made, and the whole general scheme and the progress thus far made. There would be little opposition to a great national exhibition. Many Senators have expressed a perfect willingness to vote a liberal appropriation for that, and some of them are quite willing to aid the international feature if it can be done at a reasonable cost. But they desire to know as accurately as possible the cost in either case. The Committee on Appropriations will cheerfully give the matter a full hearing and a prompt report.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The financial discussion will be resumed in the Senate on Monday, Senator Logan being entitled to the floor. The greater portion of next week will probably be devoted to the debate, as there are several Senators who have speeches ready, among whom are understood to be Messrs. Morton, Fenton, Ferry, and Logan. The morning hour only will be devoted to business on the calendar, the Liquor Commission bill now being out of the way, which measure for several days past had taken up the morning, excluding all other subjects from consideration in that time. The pending question on the Financial bill is Mr. Buckingham's motion to recommit it, amended by the instructions proposed by Mr. Merrimon, that the committee shall report in favor of increasing the volume of national bank currency to four hundred millions.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

This afternoon the bill providing for a commission to investigate the liquor traffic was taken up by the Senate and passed without further discussion, by a vote of 26 to 21. The only Republicans who voted against it were Clayton, Hitchcock, Lewis, and Robertson. All the Democrats voted against the bill.

THE GROWTH OF TIMBER.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the encouragement of the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and passed the bill. Several of the largest of the Western lumber merchants who are now here, state that the most productive of Western lumber districts are being rapidly denuded of pine timber. They are supporting the recommendation of the President for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes and means for the prevention of the destruction of pine timber.

STATUE OF FARRAGUT.

The House Committee on Public Grounds reported a bill appointing a commission to select the statue of Farragut. The commission recommended consists of the Secretary of the Navy, the General of the Army, and the widow of the late Admiral Farragut. This commission is known to be very kindly disposed to a young and promising sculptor who has already in the Capitol one work of very great merit, and who has original studies and measurements of the Admiral's face and form.

THE DEMOCRACY AND TWEED.

The House passed the bill authorizing a change in the name of the propeller William M. Tweed, of Buffalo. This bill gave Mr. Cox an opportunity to refer to the passage in debate early in the session when Mr. Crossland, of Kentucky, with so much effect, cited from the *Congressional Globe* to show that, five years ago, Mr. Cox secured the passage of a bill changing the name of the ship Industry to William M. Tweed. Mr. Cox to-day, referring to this bill, took occasion, on behalf of the Democratic Party, formally to repudiate their now convict leader, William M. Tweed, of Blackwell's Island.

THE SANBORN DOCUMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the House the additional papers in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. These papers, as previously indicated, contain the sheet upon which the names of Samuel Hooper and other persons are mentioned among the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the order of Secretary Boutwell to internal revenue officers.

COL. JARDINE AND THE RIOTS OF 1863.

The House passed the bill introduced by Mr. Woodford, of New-York, granting a pension to Edward Jardine, Colonel of United States Volunteers, who was so efficient in quelling the New-York riot.

INTER-STATE RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, this morning, on motion of George F. Hoar, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to recommend to the House the grant of any charter to a railroad from State to State, unless sufficient evidence be produced to the committee that capitalists are ready to subscribe for the full amount of stock and proceed to construct the road forthwith.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KANSAS JUDGESHIP.

President Grant was at the Capitol to-day and had a conference with the Kansas Senators and Representatives in relation to the Kansas Judgeship. He had also interviews with Senators Gordon, Conkling, and Chandler.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a message to the House to-day inclosing communications from the various departments in reply to the inquiry whether expenses had been increased by them for transportation of any matter which before the abolition of the franking privilege was carried in the mails. The Secretary of State says no such expense has been incurred by his department. The Secretary of the Interior says it is not the practice of his department to forward mail matter outside the mails. The Secretary of War says as a matter of economy in sending, the express was used for a short time. Not more than $87 was thus spent. But the signal service has incurred press expenses of $295 a month in forwarding supplies to stations of observation. The Secretary of the Navy thinks $220 would cover the amount spent in his department. The Postmaster General says no money has been expended by his department by sending matter outside the mails.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. BAKER.

The charges formally presented in the House today by the Speaker affecting the official and personal character of Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, were made by Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, who wants them examined with a view to impeachment. They were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARGES AGAINST THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

An affidavit, signed by H. H. Clapp, a clerk in the Government Printing Office, was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Anthony, which recites that Clapp, in January last, upon the earnest solicitation of the business managers of the Washington *Chronicle*, was reluctantly persuaded to loan the *Chronicle* forty reams of printing paper, valued at $231 60, to enable that paper to put some work to press immediately, and that, notwithstanding the promise that it would soon be returned, it had not been, and deponent expects to replace said paper from his own purse, as he had no authority to make said loan. Deponent further states that since the loan a bill for advertising proposals for paper in the *Chronicle*, amounting to over $100, has been presented three times for payment and refused; that on Feb. 27 payment was peremptorily refused by deponent. Deponent states that next day after said refusal, a very calumnious article appeared in the *Chronicle* on the present management of the Government Printing Office, and deponent says he is credibly informed, and verily believes, that the said article was written and published from motives of malice engendered by his refusal to pay the business manager of that paper money from the Government funds, while he was honorably bound to replace Government property to nearly twice the amount of his claim for advertising.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: F. D. Sewall, to be a Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Wm. A. Simmons, resigned; Philip C. Asserson, to be a Civil Engineer in the navy. Postmasters—W. H. Dodson at Corinth, Miss.; R. A. Sinclair, at Jonesville, Mich.; E. A. Tribon, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. B. Stilliwagen, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Bainbridge, Old Point Comfort, Va.

TREATMENT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Dr. Wines had a hearing this morning before the House Judiciary Committee, and made an argument in support of a bill in relation to United States prisoners, introduced by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, last Monday. The bill authorizes a commutation and shortening of sentence for good conduct to prisoners in such States and Territories as have no commutation laws of their own, and provides for inquiry into their treatment wherever they are now confined. This inquiry was proposed with a view to the question of the establishment by the Government of one or more penitentiaries for its own convicts. Dr. Wines had recommended this measure in his report to the President upon the International Penitentiary Congress of London, and was confirmed in his opinion by finding that the same policy had been urged by the present Attorney General and his immediate predecessor. Dr. Wines considered such a policy called for by considerations of both duty and interest—duty, because the Government had a responsibility in regard to these men which it could not transfer to another power, the States over whose action it had no control—interest, because the large sums now spent upon their keep might thus all be saved. In support of this proposition, he referred to numerous prisons in which the prison labor was made to pay all expenses and yield an annual cash surplus varying from two or three thousand to forty thousand dollars. Still he did not wish it to be understood as proposing any sacrifice of moral to pecuniary results in prison management. Reformation was cheapest at any cost, but he maintained that, as a rule, prisons were most reformatory where the labor was most productive. He did not, however, ask the immediate creation of a single penitentiary, but simply proposed an inquiry into the influence for good or for evil by which United States convicts were surrounded in the places where they were now imprisoned. With the facts before it, shown by such an investigation, the Government would be able on solid grounds to answer the question whether it had discharged its whole duty to these men in furnishing them all the helps it properly might in the effort to reform, or whether it still owed a further duty to them in that regard. Dr. Wines closed his argument by pointing out several incidental advantages that would be likely to result from the inquiry proposed.

THE RAILWAY POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General in response to a resolution of inquiry, transmitted to the Senate the following information concerning the railway postal service: The annual cost of the service between Washington and New-York is $147,000, exclusive of the salaries of clerks and route agents, which amount to $101,200. The compensation demanded by the railroad companies, namely, thirteen mills per lineal foot of car per mile run would amount to $262,806, or $161,656 more than they are now paid under the present system. Owing to the delay of the railroad companies to make weight returns their compensation for the service between New-York and Boston has not yet been readjusted, but supposing the weights to be the same as in March, 1873, their total compensation would be $121,238. The cost of transporting all the mails between New-York and Boston in railway Post Office cars would be, at the rates demanded by the companies, $178,765 more than the cost of the present service. There is now paid to railroad companies for mail service between New-York and Buffalo and Rochester and Niagara Falls $275,920 per annum, and to postal clerks $52,000 per annum. The increase demanded by the railroad companies for this service is $141,900 per annum, for the present service. The Postmaster General states that there could be no increase in the frequency of the service between New-York and Boston, or between New-York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls, all available trains being now made use of. The Post Offices at all the more important manufacturing and commercial centres exchange by direct pouches with each other and with the adjacent Post Offices at frequent intervals, not depending on the railway Post Office cars. He says it is obviously impracticable to extend this system of exchange by direct pouches to all Post Offices in the United States regardless of their size. He proceeds to illustrate the advantages of the railway postal car system, and shows that the cost of pouches and locks, &c., the increased cost of transporting the mails, owing to the extra weight of the pouches and the salaries of the extra employes that would be involved in the direct pouch exchange system suggested would more than equal the total annual cost of the present postal car system and without in any way increasing the existing mail facilities.

A NEW VICE CONSUL.

The President has recognized Wm. A. Cumming as Vice Consul of Hayti, at Wilmington, N. C.

THE WAR CLAIMS.

The Committee on War Claims to-day agreed to report favorably on the bill to allow certain contractors for the construction of war vessels and steam machinery, to present their respective claims to the Court of Claims.

RAILROAD BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

BANGOR, Me., March 6.—Two bridges on the European and North American Railroad, on the provincial end of the line, were swept away by the freshet yesterday, and no trains have gone to or come from St. John to-day. The accident is such that a transfer cannot be made, and no passengers can go by this route to St. John or Halifax for several days.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER SEDRA—THIRTY LIVES LOST—STEAMERS COMPELLED TO PUT BACK BY STRESS OF WEATHER.

LONDON, March 6.—Reports continue to come to hand of wrecks, accompanied with loss of life and disasters to vessels, caused by the heavy gales which lately swept over the Atlantic.

The steam-ship Sedra, from New-Castle, for Port Said, encountered the storm, and was lost. Thirty of the people on board were drowned.

The British steam-ship Maharajah, Capt. Mitcheson, from Barrow, for Portland, Me., has returned, having damaged her propeller, shifted her cargo, and lost her boats.

The British ship Bianca, Capt. Browne, which arrived at Queenstown from San Francisco on the 4th inst., was much damaged.

The German bark Verien, Capt. Apreck, from Rotterdam for New-York, has put in to Queenstown damaged.

PLYMOUTH, March 6.—The steam-ship Atrato, which cleared at London on Feb. 6 for Otago with 600 passengers, passed here to-day returning. She had nearly reached the Cape of Good Hope before she put back.

The British bark Derwent, Capt. Firth, from New-York Feb. 5, for Queenstown, was spoken on the 1st inst., and reported that her decks had been swept and two men washed overboard.

The Gem, from Cardiff for Havana, was returned damaged.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

THREE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THREE MONTHS.

LONDON, March 6.—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, telegraphs to the Indian Office that it is expected the Government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 persons for three months.

The expenditures on account of the famine to the end of February last are estimated at $7,500,000.

REPORTS FROM TIRHOOT—STORES RAPIDLY GIVING OUT.

CALCUTTA, March 6.—Accounts from Tirhoot show that the distress from the famine is increasing. In Rungpore, where there has been no actual suffering as yet, the stores of the poorer people are becoming exhausted, and starvation is imminent. The relief organization here is working excellently, but it can hardly meet the immense demands which will be made upon the Government.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER BISHOP ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Bishop of Treves has been arrested for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

NO LATER DISPATCHES FROM GEN. WOLSELEY—A DISQUIETING DISPATCH OF AN EARLIER DATE.

LONDON, March 6.—The War Office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees.

A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley of a date prior to the taking of Coomassie, declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashantees were treacherous, and part of a plot to lure the army to destruction.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BRITISH VICTORY AND OCCUPATION OF COOMASSIE.

LONDON, March 7—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Telegraph* from the Ashantee Expedition says a sharp engagement occurred on Feb. 4, which lasted seven hours. An immense force of Ashantees under the leadership of the King in person, aided by his principal chiefs, opposed the passage of the River Dah by the British force. Two officers of the Highlanders were killed and thirty white men wounded. The Ashantees were routed with heavy loss.

The King and his Chiefs abandoned their army and took flight at the close of the battle.

Coomassie was occupied by Sir Garnet Wolseley's forces without opposition at dusk on the same day.

The date of the above dispatch is the same as the last official dispatch of Gen. Wolseley. No later advices have as yet been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, March 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to reach England to-morrow.

Extensive preparations have been made for their reception.

The members of the present and late Governments have received the royal commands to attend a state dinner on Monday next at Windsor Castle, where they will meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The 12th inst., which is appointed for the public entry of the Duke of Edinburgh and bride into London, will probably be observed as a complete holiday.

THE FIJI QUESTION—DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Disraeli has gone to Brighton.

The Earl of Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, replying to a deputation to-day, deprecated the proposed annexation of the Fiji Islands.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—ANOTHER TICHBORNE WITNESS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, March 6.—Parliament met today at 2 P. M., and proceeded with the formalities of organization. The oath was administered to the members of the House of Commons in groups of forty.

Mr. Fawcett has reappeared as a candidate for Parliament in Hackney.

Capt. Brown, one of the Tichborne claimant's witnesses, has been remanded for examination on the charge of perjury.

COTTON MILL NEAR EDINBURGH BURNED.

LONDON, March 7—6 A. M.—A large cotton mill was destroyed by fire in Musselburg, near Edinburgh, yesterday. The loss is estimated at $150,000, and 900 operatives are thrown out or employment.

DIPLOMATIC DISPUTE WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, March 7—6 A. M.—A diplomatic dispute has arisen between Turkey and England in consequence of the arrest of a British subject by the Turks in Lahej.

THE FLEET AT GRAVESEND TO RECEIVE THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON March 7—6 A. M.—The fleet is massed at Gravesend ready to receive the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, who will land at 11 A. M., and proceed without stoppage to Windsor Castle, arriving there at 1 P. M.

Gravesend and Windsor are profusely decorated. Business will be suspended, and there will be illuminations in the evening.

FRANCE.

SALE OF THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S PHOTOGRAPH FORBIDDEN.

PARIS, March 6.—An order has been issued by the Minister of the Interior prohibiting the sale of photographs of the Count De Chambord.

THE FIGARO AND THE GOVERNMENT—A COUP D'ETAT RECOMMENDED.

PARIS, March 6.—In the Assembly to-day M. Christophle, a Radical, asked why the Government tolerated the *Figaro*, (newspaper,) which advised MacMahon to execute a *coup d'état*, and treated with so much rigor the *Dix-neuvieme Siecle* for its remarks in regard to the President of the Assembly.

The Duke de Broglie replied that the *Figaro* supported the Conservative policy, and had promptly disavowed the objectionable article.

In the vote which followed the Assembly supported the Government by 388 yeas to 311 nays.

TURKEY.

GREAT FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SALONICA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven persons were burned to death.

THE AZORES.

A DOUBTFUL RUMOR—UNITED STATES PROTECTORATE ASKED.

LISBON, March 6.—It is rumored here that certain inhabitants of Fayal have addressed a petition to President Grant praying for the establishment of a protectorate by the United States over the Azores, and that the President replied that the era of popular will has replaced the era of conquest.

LOUISIANA.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—The *Times* has the following regarding the last hours of the Legislature: "The closing scenes of the session were marked by tumultuous excitement, which, opening vigorously early in the evening, grew in force as the hour of adjournment approached and culminated in a bewildering finale of uproar and confusion. In the House, from the hour of opening the evening session, at 7 o'clock, work was lively. Never by any chance were there less than twenty members speaking at once, and by the same rule not more than one in twenty pretended to remain in his seat. They roamed throughout the halls, at times shouting to gain the attention of the Speaker, at others rising to a point of order, or to make a motion."

The *Evening Picayune* editorially says: "It is the concurrent declaration of the leading and most honest members of the Legislature which terminated its career last night at 12 o'clock, that the Appropriation bill, under which all disbursements of the State must be made, was never passed, was never submitted by the Speaker, nor voted on by members. Reporters of the press, officers of the House, in fact every trustworthy witness, bears the same testimony. When it was repeatedly suggested that the bill had not been voted on, the reply of members was shouted, 'Oh, it don't make any difference. We will have it entered in the journal. That will do as well.'"

There were many other bills in the same predicament, which were never even submitted to the House, but which it is proposed to have entered in the journal and proclaimed as laws.

EXPLOSION IN THE HOOSAC TUNNEL—ONE MAN KILLED.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 6.—A terrible explosion of giant-powder No. 1 occurred at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel at about 11 o'clock this morning. The force of the concussion was heard and perceptibly felt throughout this village, and for some distance in the adjacent country. Jas. Mullaney, a workman, in attempting to warn his companions of the danger, was almost instantly killed. Patrick Donnelly, while endeavoring to prevent the catastrophe, received fearful and probably fatal injuries. William Richards and others were more or less bruised. The building containing the explosives was shattered to pieces, and even the earth beneath was torn in an awful manner. A number of men were thrown down and buried in the ruins. Considerable damage was done to the adjacent buildings. The cause of the accident was the spontaneous combustion of the Brown patent exploders, which communicated to the giant-powder No. 1 that Donnelly was making for blasting-charges. About 200 pounds of the powder was thus exploded, making two distinct concussions. John Green, a blaster, was standing near the building with a can of about sixty pounds of Mowbray's nitroglycerine in his hand, and being warned by Mullaney, he, with great coolness, carried it to a place of safety. A quantity of Mowbray exploders were in the wrecked building, and although scorched did not explode.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 6.—The strike of the brakemen on the Northern Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad continues. The men say they will not yield until their wages are raised ten cents per day. Superintendent Mitchell secured the services of Sheriff Whittaker and posse to-day, and they left here on a special train at 12:30 P. M. for Coxtown, and were there before the down mail was due. It came in on time with nothing but the mail car attached to the engine, and no passengers on board. The Sheriff returned here on it, and took the mail train north at 2:30 P. M. with his posse, and passed it through Coxtown without any interference from the striking brakemen and continued on it to Lacyville, where the Buffalo express, coming south, was met, when they changed to that and brought it safely through. The Paymaster went up yesterday on the mail train and offered to pay the men at Coxtown, but only one man would accept payment. The men on the southern end of the road made no attempt to stop any trains to-day.

RAILROAD LABORERS LOOKING FOR THEIR MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 6.—About 100 laborers of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad assembled at West Hurley this morning, threatening to stop the trains because their back wages had not been paid. Upon being promised Receiver's scrip they allowed the trains to proceed after an hour's detention. These wages were contracted under the Litchfield management. The road at present is being run by Receiver E. M. Brigham. Trouble is anticipated.

A SURVEYOR KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., March 6.—Feb. 12, Adam Assenmacher was killed upon the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Reservation, sixty miles south of Camp Supply, by a Mexican, as reported by the Kiowa Indians. The corps of surveyors under H. C. F. Hockbush, United States Surveyor, to which he belonged, is completely demoralized, and refuse to prosecute the work further. The cause of the murder is not known; probably nothing but a personal difficulty was the occasion. No further Indian trouble need be anticipated.

CANADIAN SENATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 6.—E. G. Penny, Esq., of the Montreal *Herald*, and Hon. Mr. Jolly, have been appointed Senators.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

THE OMITTED DOCUMENTS.

EXPLANATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO CONGRESS—SOME OF THE PAPERS OVERLOOKED.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Additional papers in the Sanborn case were laid before the House of Representatives to-day, including the following letter of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1874.

SIR: My attention having been called to certain papers relating to the Sanborn contracts, which were inadvertently omitted from the papers transmitted to the House of Representatives, with my letter of the 17th ult., I have the honor, now herewith very respectfully to inclose them. No one can regret the omission more than I do. But I may be pardoned, if, as a reasonable excuse, I call the attention of the House of Representatives to the diversified character of the papers copied; the irregular manner in which the original schedules of names submitted to the department were prepared; the fact that some of the papers were scattered in the course of business through three or four different offices, and were copied in as many offices by over seventy different persons, and the failure, on account of the pressure, to have the documents sent to the House as soon as possible, of the Congressional Printer, though requested so to do, to send me the revised proof for final verification, with the original papers. Upon a re-examination of the documents with the original papers, it is found that the omission of the inclosed twenty-five names from the list of names appended to Mr. Sanborn's application of March 19, 1873, for an extension of his contract, happened, no doubt, by these names being written on the reverse side of one of the sheets, and in an inverse order, and the sheet being turned over by the copyist without his noticing it; the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of Oct. 1, 1873; the two letters addressed to the Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue under dates of Feb. 3, 1873, and Oct. 15, 1873; the six letters acknowledging the receipt of certain sums belonging to case 14; under the Sanborn contracts, page 121 of the printed document; the three similar letters belonging to case 13, page 125; case 19, page 147, and case 35, page 239 respectively, and the letter to the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting for collection certain drafts belonging to case 33, page 216, were inadvertantly omitted. In addition to these omissions, your attention is further invited to the following errors in the printed documents as furnished you by the Congressional Printer, viz.: On page 23, the dates given as Aug. 19, 1873, should be March 19, 1873, and the omission of the name of Elkin Somers from page 31. The letter of J. Nicholson Elbert, to which the Solicitor of the Treasury refers in his communication to the United States District Attorney at Phil

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 6.

SENATE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a communication from Congressional Printer Clapp stating that certain charges had been made against him in connection with the management of his office, and asking that he as an officer of the Senate, be allowed to explain the history of the charges. He therefore asked that Mr. Clapp's reply be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected, on the ground that it would be a bad precedent to allow explanations to be made before the Senate. He moved that the document be received and referred to the Committee on Printing, which was adopted.

ALIENS AS ENGINEERS AND PILOTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots. Placed on the calendar.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the joint select Committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, asked the nature of the expenses to be paid.

Mr. THURMAN replied, witness fees, salaries of stenographic reporters, and similar expenses.

Mr. CONKLING said all the witnesses to be summoned lived here, and it seemed to him as if the amount proposed was very large, as there would be no traveling expenses, but simply the pay for attendance. It was rather early to ask for this money, especially that the persons instigating the investigation had shown a good deal of interest in the matter, and it was to be supposed that they would have been anxious to present their grievances to the committee. He supposed the District authorities paid for copying all papers they needed, and the memorialists should pay for such as they wanted.

Mr. THURMAN said if the whole of the $10,000 was not needed it would not be expended. It was the intention to make the investigation thorough, and he thought the sum named moderate.

Mr. CONKLING said he never knew an instance where an appropriation of this kind was not always used up. After this money should be appropriated there would be all kinds of claims upon it, and Congress might be called upon to pay counsel fees before the end of the matter. He would not object to the bill, as he desired to have thorough investigation, but he thought it strange that the Senate should be called upon to appropriate this money when the persons who made the charges lived within the sound of a whistle of the place where the investigation held. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, introduced a bill to permanently locate the southern terminus of the Oregon Central Railroad at a point on the Oregon and California Railroad not further south than Eugene City, nor further north than Junction City. The bill grants the same rights and privileges to aid in its construction to such point as are granted by the original act in aid of the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville. It further provides that in case the quantity of land of ten full sections per mile cannot be found within the limit prescribed by the original act, that selections to make up such deficiency may be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior on the westerly side of such road, and between it and the Pacific Ocean.

VALIDITY OF UNSTAMPED DOCUMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on Mr. Gordon's bill providing that no instrument or document required to be stamped, which was signed, within the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, or Texas, prior to July 1, 1865, shall be deemed invalid by reason of the failure to place stamps thereon. It is, however, provided by an amendment of the committee that the right of purchaser in good faith, prior to the passage of this bill shall not be affected by it.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR VESSELS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to create a National Board of Registration for sea-going vessels.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the resolution, introduced by him on Wednesday last, in regard to cheap transportation, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof. He said the annual products of Minnesota were over 22,000,000 bushels of wheat, upon which the average freight to New-York was about fifty-seven cents per bushel in Winter, and forty cents per bushel in Summer. If grain could be moved at half these rates, it would add nearly $8,000,000 to the annual income of his State. The same might be said in regard to all States of the Mississippi Valley. There were two ways of doing this. First, by improving the navigation of the Mississippi River from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, which could be easily and cheaply done—first, by damming up the waters in the lakes of Upper Minnesota, storing it for the dry season, and so obtaining a uniform depth of five feet for the Upper Mississippi; second, by continuing the other improvements now under way; third, by deepening the channel between New-Orleans and the Gulf. These would give cheap freight rates to New-Orleans and by steamers out to Europe. Second, by deepening the channels between the lakes; and but a small appropriation from the United States would be required for this purpose, as Canada would do the rest, and then, under a commercial treaty, our grain could be loaded at Duluth for Liverpool, and so have two competing water ways. Third, all Western States are not so favorably situated as Minnesota, with two water routes to Europe. The Western States want, and must have, an all-rail route for freight. The constitutional right to charter and aid such a work is undoubted. Each State surrendered to Congress the right to regulate inter-State commerce, and thus Congress obtained the right absolutely necessary to the prosperity of every Western State to regulate commerce in as complete a manner as a State can regulate commerce within its own limits. Our present system or railroads was adopted for the day of small things, when wheat was imported into Minnesota. The mere inspection of the map shows the Western roads radiating from two or three great centres, and the hundreds of Western roads now open have only the same four trunk lines that were in operation twenty years ago, when they had only millions of bushels of grain. We must provide for hundreds of millions of bushels. We need more lines in the present roads and a double-track freight railroad, chartered and controlled by Congress, with maximum rates of six mills a ton per mile. This was practicable, and with such a road, competing with water ways by the rivers and by the lakes, would give the West what alone should supply access to the markets of the world for the products of her fields now rotting in her granaries or burning for fuel.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Stockton, of New-Jersey, directing the committee to report in favor of the International Exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said there was no public demand whatever for an international exhibition, and there had been but little response on the part of State Legislatures for aid. The press of the country was not in favor of the enterprise, and there had been no petitions sent to Congress by the people asking an appropriation for the exhibition. He quoted from a number of newspapers to show that the project did not meet with favor, and said the second objection he had to the exhibition was on the score of economy. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that there was the constitutional power to vote the money, but was it expedient in the present state of the Treasury to do so? All of the influence in favor of the exhibition had been of a local character, and he asked the Senators whether, in view of all the circumstances, they would be willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of committing the Government in such a way that during the next few years there was no telling how much it would be called upon to appropriate. He spoke of the 250,000,000 of people in Europe in proximity to Vienna, and argued if that exhibition was a failure, surrounded by so many persons, certainly ours would be with only 40,000,000. He read a letter from Mr. Jay, United States Minister to Austria, to the Secretary of State, dated in January last, in which Mr. Jay states that he had been informed by the Austrian Minister of Finance that the expenses of the Vienna Exhibition were 20,000,000 florins, and the deficit would be at least two-thirds of that sum. When Congress met after the Philadelphia International Exhibition, it would find such a deficit, or a larger one, staring them in the face. It had been said that the cholera was the cause of the failure of the Vienna Exposition, but our panic of last Fall would cause this one to be disastrous. The appropriation of money for this exhibition would be fatal to the Republican Party, and on behalf of the tax-ridden people of the country, he appealed to Congress not to make any appropriation for the exhibition.

Mr. SCOTT said the voice of the Press at present in regard to the locality for the exhibition was very different from what it was when the project was first inaugurated, and he could quote extracts from prominent journals favoring Philadelphia as the proper place for it. He did not want to have it understood that it was Philadelphia that asked for the aid of incorporation, but it was the Board of Commissioners from all over the country in session in that city that asked for the incorporation.

Mr. STOCKTON withdrew his amendment instructing the committee to report in favor of an International Exhibition. He said he had no doubt that the next Congress would see that the one-hundredth anniversary of our independence was properly celebrated, and in a manner which would be a credit to the nation.

After further debate, Mr. Frelinghuysen's amendment, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report in favor of appropriating a sum of money, not to exceed $1,000,000, to defray the expenses of the exhibition, was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 17 yeas, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Bowman, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Wadleigh, West, Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Boreman, Burnside, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton of Texas, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton—17.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust in the General or State Government. The said Commissioners shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed one year. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation, distinguishing as far as possible in the conclusions they arrive at between the effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous as distinguished from the use of fermented or malt liquors, in their economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health, and the general welfare of the people; also, to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors, and of any fermented or malt liquors; also ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby, whether the use of opium as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink has become more general in consequence of such legislation, and whether public morals have been improved thereby. It shall also be the duty of said commission to gather information and take testimony as to whether the evil of drunkenness exists to the same extent or more so in other civilized countries, and whether those foreign nations that are considered the most temperate in the use of stimulants are so through prohibitory laws; also to what degree prohibitory legislation has effected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners, all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence, and none of whom shall be pecuniarily interested, shall serve without salary, and shall have authority to employ a Secretary at a reasonable compensation, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, which, with the necessary expenses incidental to such investigation, not exceeding $10,000 for both the Secretary and Commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for this purpose the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated. It shall be the further duty of said Commissioners to report the result of their investigation, and the expenses attending the same, to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to equalize national bank circulation was taken up, and Mr. LOGAN was recognized as being entitled to the floor. He said that if the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) should be ready to speak on Monday, he would yield the floor to him.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, after a few minutes, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATUE OF FARRAGUT.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with some sculptor for a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut.

After some discussion and explanation the bill was passed, and the House then proceeded to the consideration of reports of a private character. A number of private bills were passed.

PENSION TO COL. EDWARD JARDINE.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, a bill granting a pension of thirty dollars a month to Col. Edward Jardine, who was wounded in the draft riots in New York at a time when he was actually mustered into the service, was allowed to be reported by Mr. Mellish of New-York, and was taken up and passed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE AND MR. SUMNER.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the resolutions of censure against Senator Sumner.

UNIFORMS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. COX, of New-York, asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill reserving 10,000 complete suits of army uniforms, not injured by the moth, for the inmates of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

KICKING THE DEAD LION.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, having introduced a bill to change the name of the ship "Wm. M. Tweed" to "Newburgh," Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested that the House would like to hear from Mr. Cox on that subject.

Mr. COX got up and said that he had no personal allusion to make. Mr. Tweed was no longer an influence in New-York politics. He was as extinct as the Dodo. [Laughter.] His friend from Michigan, (Mr. Conger,) knew that bird. Parties were sometimes killed by one man, just as one hornet, if he felt good, could break up a camp meeting. [Laughter.] He wanted to know who the Republican hornet was.

After arranging for an evening session for general debate, and for a session to-morrow for debate only on the tax bills, the House at 3:30 o'clock P. M. took a recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

In the House to-night speeches were made on the bill to regulate inter-State commerce on railroads by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and Mr. McNulta, of Illinois, in support of it, and by Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, against it.

The House adjourned at 9:15 P. M.

ONE OF THE WASHINGTON GARBAGE-GATHERERS IN DIFFICULTY.

The following appears in the Chicago *Tribune*:

"Some little excitement was created to-day by a bout at fisticuffs indulged in by George Alfred Townsend, the well-known correspondent, 'Gath,' of the Chicago *Tribune*, and one W. S. Walker.

It appears that Walker, who came here early in the session to write letters to the Chicago *Times*, wrote a letter, which was printed in that paper, probably three weeks ago, fiercely attacking Townsend, charging him with being in the pay of the District Ring, and asserting, among other things, that he (Townsend) owned and lived in a house that had been given him by the Ring. The publication of the letter caused some comment for a day or two, but popular interest in the matter seemed to have died out until the occurrence of to-day revived it.

It is proper to say that Townsend does not own a house, and that he never did acquire one in Washington either by purchase or in any other way. He rents, as he has done ever since he first came here, some years ago. The whole story was a fabrication. It has not been credited by anybody here who was at all acquainted with Townsend. Walker seems to have picked it up in the streets, and made use of it without taking any pains to ascertain whether it was true or not.

At the time of the publication of the letter, Townsend seemed very much annoyed about it, but up to this morning he has not shown any disposition to hold Walker personally to account in the matter. A little after 13 o'clock to-day Townsend dropped into the office of the Chicago *Times*. He complained to the telegraphic correspondent of that paper that he was greatly annoyed at the publication of the letter in question, saying that he was receiving letters from different parts of the country with regard to it, and expressing his determination to chastise Walker for having written it. At this moment the door opened and Walker stepped in. Townsend got up, and, advancing to the middle of the room, met the newcomer and stopped him, saying: 'Mr. Walker, I befriended you when you first came here, and, in return, you have lied about me. You have published a letter in your paper saying that I had been given a house by the District Ring.'

Walker instantly rejoined: 'I tried to find you yesterday, Mr. Townsend, to explain this matter to you. I got my information from the *Tribune* (meaning the Chicago *Tribune*) office.'

To this Townsend at once replied: 'You lie, Sir,' and accompanying the words with a blow across Walker's body with his umbrella. This he followed up with repeated blows with his umbrella about Walker's head, until Walker fell to the floor, and rolled under a desk in the corner of the room. Up to this time the telegraphic correspondent of the *Times*, who was sitting with another gentleman about ten feet from the combatants, in an adjoining room with the door open, had been disposed to look upon the engagement as a Pickwickian sort of quarrel; but when Walker fell, the two gentlemen realized their mistake, and, rushing forward, found Townsend pummeling Walker under the desk. They at once separated the parties, who were both very much excited, Walker demanding to be allowed a chance to explain. The combatants were urged to have no more trouble in the office, whereupon Townsend withdrew, and Walker rearranged his toilet, which had suffered some in the encounter. With the exception of having had his hand somewhat bruised, it having been stepped on by Townsend after he fell, Walker had no marks on his person, and no blood was drawn in the melée. Indeed, Walker does not seem to have anticipated any attack, or to have offered the least resistance from first to last.

Walker, since his advent here, seems to have adopted the plan of picking up all the scandal afloat, and sending it to his paper without regard to the quality, not even troubling himself to ascertain the truth of the statements that he makes. By this plan he has put forward, since his arrival here, all sorts of stale gossip and slanders which the older correspondents have not deemed it to be need or worthy of credence. Of this character was a recent letter, in which were condensed all the black-mailing slanders that have been invented by the enemies of Gen. Edward F. Beale since the organization of that gentleman to be Governor of Louisiana."

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY INTO ITS VIOLATION.

THE TEN-HOUR SYSTEM ALLEGED TO BE IN OPERATION IN THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The sub-committee appointed by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the complaints of the working men relative to an alleged violation of the eight-hour law in the case of the workmen employed on the new Post Office building, commenced its inquiry yesterday morning at the office of the Superintendent. The committee consists of Mr. J. W. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Mr. W. P. Sprague, of Ohio, and Mr. H. B. Strait, of Minnesota. Mr. Connolly, a prominent member of the Working Men's Central Council, and Mr. George Blair, Secretary of that body, took charge of the proceedings on the part of the persons complaining of the alleged violation of the law. Both gentlemen were examined as witnesses, but their testimony was not important, as it was altogether hearsay. The committee, however, did not wish to exclude anything which might tend to throw light on the subject-matter of the inquiry, and so heard their statements. Mr. Blair stated that a delegation waited on the Central Council and called their attention to the fact that the plumbers were compelled to work ten hours. He was instructed to call the attention of the Legislature to the matter, and accordingly he commenced his correspondence, and kept it up for a couple of months, until Mr. Cox succeeded in bringing the question forward. It was claimed by Mr. Coyle, of the Plumbers' Society, that there were two sets of men, one of which only worked eight hours, while the other worked ten hours, and that thereby the law of the nation was violated.

Mr. Sprague—What is the nature of the organization with which you are connected? A.—It is an organization composed of delegates from the various labor organizations in the City, and is organized in the interest of the working people. Anything that the working people like to bring forward we are bound to take up if practicable. Each organization is allowed from three to four delegates in the Central Council.

Chairman—Did your council complain to the Superintendent of the law having been violated? A.—Not on this occasion.

Q.—Nor to the Secretary of the Treasury? A.—Not in reference to the present matter.

Q.—So far as your organization is concerned, the first action taken was to send a petition to Congress? A.—Yes; but the plumbers took action before they brought the matter to the Central Council.

Q.—Do you know anything of your own knowledge as to the hours of labor, whether they are eight or ten hours? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Nor whether the men employed were entirely under the control of the Superintendent, or were engaged by a contractor who had the work let out to him? A.—I do not.

Mr. W. C. Steinmetz, Assistant Superintendent, testified that he had been connected with the new Post Office building pretty much from its start. Whatever plumbing work was done was entirely under the control of the Superintendent. They only employed at this particular business one, two, or three men, as the work required it. These men were all paid market prices for the hours they worked. If they worked one hour, they were paid for only one hour, and if they worked sixteen hours, they were paid for sixteen. When they had no work, they suspended the men, and when they had work, they took them on again.

Mr. Connolly—Was there ever a strike in the building by the men employed in this department? A.—No, Sir.

Chairman—Has there been any complaint from the men in the building that they are overworked? A.—No; the men are happy, and glad if they can work sixteen hours. They get extra wages pro rata for extra time.

Mr. C. T. Hulburd, Superintendent, testified in reply to Mr. Connolly, that the plumbers were employed by the hour. They never had more than two or three men, sometimes only one, engaged at that particular business. He had never heard of any strikes among the men until he had heard it mentioned that day in the progress of the inquiry. The steam-fitting he said, is done by special contract.

To the Chairman—I don't know of any violation of the Eight-hour law. When I came here originally, four years ago last August, we paid them by the hours of labor, and that system is kept up on our pay-rolls up to the present time. They are paid according to the time they work.

Mr. Strait—Are you not aware that a petition was sent to Washington asking for extra pay when the men were compelled to work ten hours?

A.—They never did work, except by the hour. There was only one man who declined to work more than eight hours, and he declined on the ground that his society would not permit him. My reply was that he would be paid for his extra time.

Mr. Connolly—How many orders did you receive from Washington in reference to enforcing the Eight-hour law? A.—A year ago last Summer the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to me to employ men only by the eight hours, if I could possibly get along.

Q.—Will you swear that the phrase "If you can possibly get along" was in the order? A.—I will not, for I haven't seen the order for more than a year.

Q.—Did you make a statement that it would be inconvenient to change the hours of work before a month? A.—I presume I did.

Q.—Have you received an order directing you to proceed with the eight hours' labor at once? A.—I did not.

Mr. Dayids testified that he has a contract with the Treasury Department for the steam-fitting. He was asked to make a bid by Mr. Mallett, the Supervising Architect at Washington. He did not know whether there were any other bids in at the time. He had charge of this branch of the work, subject to the approval of the superintendent of the building. There was no part of his contract as to the hours of labor. He worked his men in his own way, and ran his own shop in his own way.

Mr. Connolly—Have you any bills pending against the Government for a day's work, or for work by the hour?

The Chairman thought that as the witness was a private contractor, the question was scarcely pertinent, inasmuch as the eight-hour system applied only to work done by the Government.

Mr. Connolly said he proposed to make it pertinent by showing that the contract system was for the purpose of evading the Eight-hour law, and that all work done for the Government should be done under that law.

The Chairman said that that would raise a nice point.

Mr. Connolly, to witness—Have you billed the Government, or are there any bills pending against the Government for a day's work, or for work by the hour? A.—I made some tanks, for which I charge so much per pound for the iron, and so much an hour for riveting.

Q.—How many hours do the men work? A.—They work ten hours.

Q.—How do you charge the Government for putting in the piping? A.—By the day.

Q.—How many hours a day did these men work? A.—How much could they work in the water? They worked on an average of eight hours.

Q.—I ask you did they work ten hours? They were supposed to work ten hours.

Q.—It was the understanding with them on which you hired them? A.—It was on that understanding I hired them.

Witness explained to the committee that the tanks were necessary to the carrying out of his contract, (for which he received a lump sum,) although they were not included in the specification. In order to carry out the contract it was necessary to assign some of his own men to work at this business ten hours a day.

Mr. John C. Graham, the chief officer of the bricklayers' organization, testified that he worked at the Post Office from 1871 to 1873, inclusive. During the time he was there he himself and the other men employed worked ten hours. He had seen the men working ten hours a day previous to going there himself. He was paid $5 a day. The work at the Post Office building had been procured him by the Republican Committee of the district to which he belonged. He was discharged, for no other reason, he supposed, except that he was instrumental in asking for the eight hours a day. He was employed by the other men to act as their President, and he got up a petition on the subject. That petition was signed by 135 or 140 men, of every branch of trade. He brought the petition to the Superintendent's office, but the Superintendent's boy brought out word that he would not see them, and that they might go about their business. Witness was one of those who was deputed to go to Washington and see Gen. Grant on the subject. He saw Gen. Grant, who gave him a card of reference to Secretary Bontwell. Mr. Boutwell heard his statement; said it differed entirely from the statement of the Supervising Architect, and that the representations of the latter were an injustice to the men whom witness represented. He further said that the same train which took witness home would carry an order for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

To Mr. Strait—I knew when I took employment at the Post Office building that the men worked ten hours a day.

To Mr. Hulburd—I never authorized the committee that procured me employment, or anybody else, to say that I only wanted employment for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Hulburd said that that representation was made to him by the committee, and that the witness was only dropped when the time for which he had received employment was expired. He also denied any knowledge of a deputation waiting on him with a petition, and said that he never sent the message by his boy, as deposed to by the witness.

The committee then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock in the evening to give time for the procurement of other witnesses.

At the evening session Patrick Covi, a plumber, testified that he had never been engaged in the Post Office, but had heard that the men employed there were compelled to work ten hours a day. A collection was made to pay the expenses of Mr. Graham to Washington to secure the Eight-hour law and to obtain back pay. Michael J. Deady, a bricklayer, stated that assessments were taken from the men to pay the expenses of the committee to Washington to secure the Eight-hour law and to secure back pay. He was very active in agitating the eight-hour question.

The investigation then adjourned.

OCEAN PERILS.

A STORM-TOSSED STEAMER—ARRIVAL OF THE GRAF BISMARCK AFTER A TWENTY-DAYS' PASSAGE FROM BREMEN.

The North German Lloyd steamer Graf Bismarck, Capt. Meyer, which arrived in this port yesterday, twenty days out from Bremen and Southampton, has undoubtedly made the stormiest passage of this or any other recent season. Fortunately the Bismarck, which of late years has been employed in the South American department of the company's service, is one of the best of the Clyde-built steamers, only four years off the stocks, and manned and equipped in the most efficient manner, or she could hardly have passed through the stress of weather which marked her late passage in safety. On Thursday, the 19th ult., she left Bremen, with well-filled coal-bunkers, 5,000 bags of malt, and a large assortment of general merchandise. In the cabin were twelve passengers and in the steerage about forty. Her coal-bunkers were well filled, containing between 500 and 600 tons. In the North Sea the weather was moderate, with little or no signs of the coming storm. On the 15th the steamer touched at Southampton, and then continued on her course. Immediately after leaving the Needles, the wind began to rise, and the weather to assume what is termed, in sea parlance, a decidedly "dirty" look. On the 17th the wind had increased to a heavy gale from the north-west. This was in latitude 49° north, and longitude 14° west. During this storm heavy waves broke over the ship in large numbers, flooding the decks, and doing considerable damage to the ship's outfit and furniture. By 6 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 24 the gale had developed into a hurricane, which continued without interruption for thirty-six hours. The scene at this time was grand but terrible. Vast waves running "mountain high" broke over her quarter, flooding the decks with water and driving everything movable that was not secured with life-lines overboard. The wind, which had gradually veered around from south to north-west, blew with tremendous violence, and the engines, built for the West India service and of 500 horse-power, only hardly sufficed to keep her head to sea. The ship labored heavily and was at times subjected to severe strains, but passed through all with safety.

During this storm three boats were stove, the cabins several times flooded with water, and any quantity of crockery, &c., destroyed. For a day or two after the ship rode more easily, but still labored in the heavy sea. On Feb. 27 another hurricane overtook her, this time accompanied with thunder and lightning. For ten hours the gale continued with a force and violence which momentarily threatened to engulf the steamer and all on board. During six of these hours the ship refused to mind her helm, leaving her practically at the mercy of the winds and waves. The sea, during this storm, is described by Capt. Meyer as being "more violent than anything he had ever seen before during the whole of his professional service. The ship was at times literally almost frowned amid the billows. During the lull which followed this storm the Bismarck encountered large ice-fields, and among them a number of icebergs, some of them nearly a hundred feet high. This was in latitude 46° north and longitude 47½° west, in the ocean, where icebergs at this season of the year are rarely visible. Capt. Meyer thinks that this bodes an early and unusually large crop of icebergs on our ocean highways and in the path of Transatlantic steamers. Ice is rarely if ever seen in this part of the Atlantic until the last of March.

After parting company with the icebergs, the Bismarck was enveloped in a snow-storm of fifteen hours' duration, in which it was impossible to see the length of the ship, and the snow accumulated on her decks to the depth of about one and a half. During the remainder of the voyage the storm-tossed passengers and crew enjoyed a rest which they stood in sore need of. Clear weather accompanied them until their arrival off Sandy Hook, and the cares and anxieties of their long voyage were ended. This is the first passage across the Atlantic made by the Bismarck since the Summer of 1873, and for its safe termination, under adverse circumstances, her officers and crew are entitled to especial credit. It is worthy of note that three ocean steam-ships, the Herder, which left Hamburg Feb. 19; the Nederland, from Antwerp Feb. 20, and the Silesia, from Hamburg Feb. 18, were forced to put back into various ports in a damaged condition, by this same series of storms which the Bismarck weathered so successfully.

LUCCA'S LAST ENGAGEMENT.

A litigation has arisen between Herman Grau and Frederick Ruilman in relation to Mme. Lucca's last engagement. It is claimed by the former in his complaint that both, in January of this year, entered into a partnership to engage a number of leading artists, including Mme. Lucca, and give a series of operatic performances, plaintiff to advance the necessary disbursements, and each to share equally in the proceeds; that, while being delayed in perfecting the engagement with Mme. Lucca, owing to her absence in Havana, Ruilman, without the knowledge of Grau, went to Havana and completed an engagement with her in his own name; and that she is now performing under such engagement, he (Ruilman) receiving and exclusively controlling the profits. Upon this alleged state of facts, Mr. Grau commenced a suit in the Court of Common Pleas asking for a dissolution of the alleged copartnership and an accounting and division of the profits of Mme. Lucca's performances under the contract made with Mr. Ruilman. Pending the determination of the suit, a motion was made before Judge Robinson in Common Pleas, Chambers, for the appointment of a Receiver of the proceeds of the performances, and for an injunction restraining Mr. Grau from receiving or interfering therewith. Mr. Ruilman, in his affidavit used in opposition to the motion, alleges that the plaintiff did make to him a proposition to enter into such a partnership, representing that he (plaintiff) had control of the Stadt Theatre and had music and everything necessary for operatic performances; that defendant discovered these representations to have been untrue, and then told plaintiff he would have nothing to do with him; that subsequently, at the suggestion of Mme. Lucca's agent, defendant went to Havana and concluded a personal engagement with her, under which she is now performing; that subsequently to such engagement plaintiff repeatedly asked defendant for some employment, but was refused; that plaintiff also has advised several artists not to make engagements with him, (defendant,) representing that they could make more money by engaging with him, (plaintiff,) and that in fact there never was any partnership entered into or existing between the parties, as has been alleged in the complaint. Judge Robinson rendered a decision yesterday, denying plaintiff's motion for an injunction and Receiver, and granting $10 costs of motion to defendant, Ruilman.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.

A number of hardened criminals have for some time past been confined in the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead, Long Island, awaiting trial for various offenses. The most desperate of the lot were confined in the cells on the first floor of the jail, and were allowed in the daytime the freedom of the hall, which is secured by a heavy iron door. Among the number confined on this lower tier were William Lehrier, committed on the charge of receiving stolen goods; James Larkins, for highway robbery; three others awaiting trial for burglary, and James Gilligan, indicted for the murder of the farmer Philip Reid Howard, at Jamaica South. Larkins, Lehrier, and one other occupied the cell furthest from the door. On Thursday evening, as the jailer was about to lock the prisoners up for the night, Gilligan informed him that an attempt at escape was to be made that night, and upon examining the cell occupied by Lehrier, it was found that the prisoner had cut through the cell planking, one thickness of boiler-iron, and a second thickness of planking to the shingles on the outside of the jail, so that, had not their plans been frustrated through this discovery, their escape would have been easy. On searching the cell a small hatchet, several files, a saw, and two table-knives were found secreted in the bedding. The prisoners were at once handcuffed and removed to other cells. On the first day of the session of the court Lehrier was before the Grand Jury, and made a clean breast of his connection with most of the robberies that have been committed in the vicinity of Jamaica for some time past.

AFTER A ROCKING-CHAIR.

Henry Vogt, of No. 220 East Houston street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears Henry was employed by E. W. Baxter, of No. 684 Broadway, and was discharged some three months ago. He was seen shortly after making away with an easy-chair and a rocking-chair by a private rear entrance to the building with which only the employes of the firm were acquainted.

TWO BAGS OF RAGS.

Peter McDonough, who mildly replied that he resided at No. 537 West Thirty-ninth street, was charged by John Garry, a junk-dealer, of No. 442 West Thirty-ninth street, with breaking into his premises and stealing therefrom two bags full of rags, valued at $15. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of burglary.

TRIAL OF JAMES C. KING.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

A PLEA OF INSANITY PUT FORWARD BY THE DEFENSE—EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of James C. King for the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The court announced that, after looking over the authorities, he had determined to receive in evidence the testimony of Mr. Logan, which was offered the previous day.

Walter S. Logan testified he was clerk to the firm of Scudder & Co., who were lawyers for the prisoner in his bankruptcy suit. On the Saturday before the shooting King called at the office and inquired about the progress of the divorce suits. The witness said that O'Neil was testifying against him in the divorce suit instituted by Mrs. King, and the prisoner replied that O'Neil was taking strong ground against him, and if this thing went on somebody would get hurt; at the same time he made reference to a seven-shooter which he had in his possession.

In reply to the District Attorney, the witness said that the manner in which this information came to the District Attorney was that one of the clerks in the office told something about it. Subsequently, as a matter of duty, he wrote a statement of it to the District Attorney. He could only give the substance of the conversation in part, and he did not recollect how the reference to the seven-shooter came about. King spoke of his domestic troubles. The bankruptcy proceeding was then pending in our office.

Coroner Herrman identified the memorandum-book and photograph of Mrs. King found on the body of O'Neil. Mr. Beach asked that they be admitted in evidence, but the court excluded them. Mr. Beach also selected from the papers found on O'Neil a letter which was written to him by Mrs. King. The court for the present excluded it. Mr. Beach then offered a paper written by Mrs. King, which was found on the body of O'Neil. It said:

Mr. O'Neil, please call on Mr. Vanderpoel, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and say that I cannot call on him personally, but authorize you to act for me. ANNA T. KING.

The letter was dated July 31, 1872. Counsel offered in evidence the following personal, which appeared in the columns of a local paper, and which was found in the pocket-book of O'Neil:

I was on hand promptly on Friday evening, but you failed to appear. Please send some address, so that I can find you. L. SCHENCHIA.

The personal was received in evidence.

District-Attorney Phelps offered a number of papers found on the person of O'Neil as bearing on the papers put in by Mr. Beach, but they were excluded. The papers offered were principally newspaper clippings.

Joseph Long testified that he was an office boy in the employ of Judge Sutherland, and was present at the reference on the day on which O'Neil was killed. King left the room first, then the deceased, then himself. Immediately after King left the room, he heard the pistol-shots, and ran out. King stood at the head of the stairs, and then returned into the room. The witness followed him, and saw King deliver up the pistol to Judge Sutherland, who then went out of the room. The prisoner and witness then went to the window and looked out, and saw a crowd gathering in the street below.

Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, stated that he saw the prisoner after he was arrested, and he acted at once as counsel. A clerk of Mr. Vanderpoel was the first person to see him.

Mrs. Ella Gertrude O'Neil, widow of the murdered man, testified: I was married to the deceased in January, 1860. Early in 1870 we went to reside in Turner's Station, where we remained until November of the same year. I made the acquaintance of Mr. King in June, 1871, and a few weeks later was introduced to Mrs. King. I remember the time Mrs. King left Turner's Station in July, 1872, and I assisted her in the preparation for her departure. A few days previously the prisoner left on a long-contemplated trip to the interior of Pennsylvania. Subsequently Mrs. King returned to her house at my solicitation. My husband, Mrs. King, and myself came to this City on the 1st of November, and on the 2d of that month Mrs. King, my husband, and myself attended the reference at Judge Sutherland's office. We arrived there about 1:30 o'clock. The prisoner was also present, but did not take any part in the proceedings, except to listen intently. On leaving the office of Judge Sutherland all the witnesses went down Mrs. Fowler went down the stairs first. I came next; then Mr. Depignac and my husband followed. We were about half way down stairs when the first pistol-shot was heard. I turned, although my first impulse was to run. The second shot was fired, and my husband fell. My impression as if to go up stairs. I caught hold of him by his arm, and looking up I saw Mr. King pointing a pistol at us. Immediately the third shot was fired, and my husband said: "Neil, I'm shot; that bullet hit me; King did it; send for a doctor." I stepped away from my husband and called out, "James C. King shot my husband; he is the man with the light overcoat; arrest him!" I then went over to my husband and found him sinking rapidly.

The District Attorney here asked the witness if she had ever seen in the possession of her husband a picture of Mrs. King, and she answered that she had. He then asked if she knew why he carried it, but Mr. Beach objected and Judge Brady excluded it.

On cross-examination, the witness said that, after the second shot was fired, her husband made a step or two up stairs, but she did not see him place his hand on his thigh as if to draw a pistol.

This closed the case on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Howe proceeded to open the case for the defense. He said if there was anything needed to increase the sympathy of the jury for the appearance of the widow of the deceased on the witness-stand, but in connection with any sympathy which they might feel for her they should remember that O'Neil, by a series of legal persecutions, had ruined the life of the prisoner, and finally succeeded in destroying his reason altogether. That plea of insanity they would place before them, and, under an honest sense of their solemn obligations, they would be satisfied of its truth, and render a verdict accordingly. He said his case approached this one with the deepest conviction of the utter irresponsibility of the prisoner. In 1863 King, then a young man, excitable in temper, very nervous, somewhat hasty, and passionate, married the lady whose portrait was exhibited in court. Three children were born to them, and their domestic peace was perfect. The tempter came in the shape of O'Neil, and th

JULES MICHELET.

THE LIFE AND HABITS OF THE LATE HISTORIAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

The telegraph has just announced the sad news of the death of Michelet at Hyères, upon the Mediterranean coast. In him France has lost one of her great authors. Yet he was one of whom it could be said with justice that his name was better known than his works. His books were mainly read by the upper classes, or by people of education and culture, and the masses only know of him through the extracts and quotations from him given in the public journals. It is a singular fact that Michelet's popularity with the people rests mainly upon his acts of opposition to the Empire. In many humble households he was placed upon the same pedestal with Barbes and Blanqui, Delescluze and Ledru-Rollin, and the leading Radicals of the Revolution of '48, although such admirers could not boast of having read a line of Michelet, beyond the extracts given in *les petits journaux*. The same hands which place a wreath upon the tomb of Cavaignac, will hold one for Michelet, although he was only known to them as a Professor of History, who made opposition to constituted authority, whatever it might be. Under the Empire, a professed hatred for the Napoleonic dynasty was a title to popular adoration; under the Government of September it was sympathy with the Commune; with Communists under M. Thiers; with the Bonapartes under MacMahon. Michelet died just at the moment when he would have been obliged to change his opinions, or lose his popularity with that large class in France which admires the *paladins* of the opposition under each and every régime. His works, although strongly democratic in tone, were never popular with the people, and only his lighter works are now generally read. Last night I took up one of his historical works in a library, which has had three years of existence, and never less than 2,000 subscribers, finding many leaves of the second volume uncut, and hundreds so fresh that they could not have been long pored over. This discovery led me to examine *D'Amour* and *La Femme*, and the thumb and finger marks there found led to the critical remark above cited. Yet Michelet was a notable, I may say a great, historian. In one thing, however, he was deficient, and that is in the large-minded charity for men in power which one gains by even a brief term of public office. He was too apt to judge acts by the light of cool, Cabinet criticism, and apparently unable to lay sufficient stress upon the seemingly minor events which made the adoption of a particular line of policy, unfortunate in the end, but absolutely necessary at the moment, the only course left open to a Government.

MICHELET'S SCHOOL-DAYS.

Jules Michelet was born in Paris in the year 1798, and had nearly completed his seventy-sixth year when he died. He was the son of a poor printer, and was himself apprenticed to the trade. By great sacrifice the family managed to save enough to send the boy to school, and at the age of fourteen he entered the College Charlemagne. He was soon at the head of his class, and it did not take him long to place himself at the head of the whole university programme. An intelligent and studious scholar, he early found sympathy and encouragement on the side of his Professors, but it was quite a different matter on the side of his fellow-students, who made him pay dearly for his academic successes. At this point I beg parents to read with care and to reflect a little upon what I am going to say. Perhaps the effect of my present remark may be felt a century hence, and I therefore approach the subject with due solemnity. *Voici le fait;* the Michelet boy was badly dressed. He wore an old sea-green jacket which pinched his form and lacked an inch of meeting the top of his trousers. The sleeves were almost as tight as the skin, and reached about half way down from elbow to wrist. The lower garment was worthy the upper, and descended to within about six inches of the ankle. The shoes were leather *sabots*, with large hobnails in the soles, and evidently purchased with the intention of leaving no chance of their being outgrown like the jacket. From this picture it will be seen that "that Michelet boy" was very much of a guy. As one of his comrades expressed it, he was "*un epouvantail epouvantable*"—a horrible scarecrow or a gamin. Many other poor boys might have been as badly dressed, but then they did not commit the error of winning all the prizes. The moment young Michelet showed his superiority his costume became unpardonable. And now for the philosophical reflection, which may have an effect a century hence: Such errors never are pardoned by schoolboys. Many a bright boy has been ruined by the jibes and jeers of his comrades, and had a really fine mind warped and twisted for the rest of his days. It is all very well to say that boys should be above such things, but boys never are above them, and never can be. Nowhere does dress go further than in colleges and schools, and life-long friendships are more often formed by the quality of a boy's boots then by any sympathetic or intellectual qualities that he may possess. One of my own poorer school-fellows once made a remark to me upon this subject, too personal to relate, which was so touchingly pathetic that it has never left my mind. I am making a plea for schoolboys. Parents who can dress their boys comfortably and well, and who fail to do so, not only do very wrong, but they incur a very serious responsibility. The father who neglects this duty cannot have tried to console a poorer mate who cried half the night long over some bitter insults about his clothing. Of course, there are parents too poor to dress their boys well; that is a misfortune; both are to be sincerely pitied. In saying this I do not mean that boys should be made dandies. Give them coarse and comfortable cloth, but jacket and trousers ample and well-fitted; and give them heavy shoes, but not of such dimensions that the boy may be compared to a character in Christy's Minstrels. Michelet's parents were very poor, and perhaps did all they could, but it was owing to the sneers and mockery about his dress that the boy became a misanthrope at so early an age, and learned to hate nearly everything that men hold sacred. His hatred of religion was only equaled by his hatred of priests, and he never lost an opportunity of showing his feelings. Before his death the Père Gratry was also at Hyères, where Michelet had a cottage, and one day wrote to ask permission to call upon his eminent brother-author. It was a *politesse* which should have been appreciated. Michelet replied that he would receive him, but only on condition that he changed his dress, as he had resolved that no *soutane* should ever pass his threshold. This was a souvenir of the short-sleeved jacket days of the College Charlemagne.

FIRST LITERARY ACHIEVEMENTS.

I need not dwell upon the literary events of Michelet's career; you will have given them by the time I write, but I may speak of his politics. His *Précis d'Histoire Moderne* first brought him into note. When the first volume was begun the French, always eager for novelties, were wild about Bolivar hats and the recent translation of Kant's *Critique de la Raison Pure*. Michelet adopted the ideas of this author, and made them the base of his historical studies. When the work was completed his old trade did him a good turn. Having learned the [illegible]

the price of paper, and the profits of publishers. Hence he became his own publisher, opening an office for the purpose, and in a short time gained a very much larger sum than the general run of authors. He was recommended by M. Guizot as Professor at the Sorbonne, and Louis Philippe made him Professor of History to the Princesse Clémentine. This cumulation of offices brought him a good revenue, and, for all his democratic theories, attached him forever to the family of the bourgeois King. Michelet was an Orleanist, not a Republican, but the Republic was his second choice. After the *coup d'etat* he threw up all his offices, two more having been added, and then gave himself up to the pleasures of authorship and opposition. He would have nothing to do with the Bonapartists, and represented Napoleon I., whom he must have seen many times in his youth, as a monster of ugliness and a perfect ogre. It was during the Empire that he wrote those pleasant books entitled *D'Amour, La Femme, La Mer, D'Insecte*, &c., &c., and he had just completed a work called *La Montagne*, I think, at the time of his death.

PERSONAL TRAITS.

Michelet was twice married. By his first wife he had a daughter married to his successor in the chair of history at the Sorbonne, and he always had a strong love for his son-in-law. It was for him that he wrote his famous electioneering address, which shows entirely the character of the man. As is nearly always the case, great success had turned his early misanthropy into a personal vanity which knew no bounds. The vanity of Michelet can only be compared with that of Victor Hugo, and his manner of showing it always recalls that costume of the College Charlemagne. In one line of this address he said, in the most bombastic way: "God has given my son-in-law to me; I make a present of him to France." During the days of his widowerhood Michelet kept away from society—indeed, he never could agree with our very wholesome social forms—and devoted himself entirely to his studies. One day he received a letter from a lady in Russia, describing herself as an *institutrice* in a noble family, and the writer expressed so much admiration for his works that a correspondence ensued. The lady was intelligent; she wrote very entertaining epistles; their casual correspondence became a habit; a warm sentiment of friendly sympathy crept in; *puis l'amour;* and then Michelet proposed. They were married, and, as the old stories go, lived very happily together for the rest of their days. Mme. Michelet wrote charming books also, and the readers of Michelet's works will remember the neat and touching tributes he pays to his wife, not only in a charming dedication, but upon many a page. Michelet's sentiments kept him out of the Academy. It is said that one object of the Père Gratry's visit at Hyères was to induce the author to regulate his mind, and to prepare himself for a seat among the Forty. The works of Michelet are greatly criticised and discussed, and opinions about them are greatly divided. I feel like awarding them a very high meed of praise, and for the reason that I do not like them, and, in principle, cannot endure them. But despite this personal appreciation I must say, to conclude, that France has lost one of her most remarkable authors by the death of Michelet.

A VETERAN FRENCH POLITICIAN SENT TO A STATE PRISON.

Writing from Paris under date of Feb. 13, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says: A remarkable trial has just taken place here, ending in the conviction of a veteran Radical, formerly well known to the world at large for his political opinions and his patent medicines. The prisoner who appeared at the bar was Francis Vincent Raspail, eighty-one years of age, and the crime attributed to him was that of having published an objectionable calendar. The work in question certainly shows that previous convictions have failed to convert Citizen Raspail into a Conservative, or even a reasonable politician; and at the age of fourscore his language is just as violent as when he first got into trouble in 1814. A few extracts from his calendar proves that he dreads the Jesuits quite as much as Eugène Sue or Mr. Whalley. Thus we find:

March 31—Capitulation of Paris (1814) organized by the Jesuit fathers, with the aid of the occult Society of St. Vincent de Paul. April 6—Arrest of Archbishop Darboy by the Commune, (or rather by the Jesuits, as excommunicated by the Pope—see his funeral oration, pronounced by his successor.) April 9—Courier, (Paul Louis,) eminent savant, assassinated by his domestic by order of the Jesuits. May 6—Cavaignac, false Republican, working for Jesuits. June 18—Waterloo, 1815; Wellington saved from complete ruin by the occult association of the Fathers of the Faith (Jesuits) on the French staff. (English gold is not a chimera.)

There are many other similar allusions to the Jesuits, and the only persons held up to admiration are the free-thinkers, doctors who employed Raspail's panacea—camphor—and Garibaldi, who is shown to have gained several victories over the Germans, and with 25,000 ill-armed and ill-fed troops to have beaten 85,000 Prussians admirably equipped. One finds at date May 21:

Entry of Versailles troops into Paris; massacre of innocents. May 2—Potato disease produced by the establishment of railways in 1843. October 21—Nelson killed at Trafalgar; he knew beforehand that fifteen French vessels intended to strike their flags in spite of the boiling indignation of their intrepid crews. Second edition of the manœuvres of Aboukir, 1805. Babinet of the Institute died like a *bête moqueur*, 1872.

The Attorney General directed the attention of the jury more especially to the manner in which the acts of the Commune were justified, and even gloried, by the accused. M. Raspail defended himself, and gave a sketch of his career to this effect. He complained of the way in which his whole life, also his family, had been attacked. He had reared his children himself, and they were honest men. He was not an ogre. His first condemnation dated as far back as 1815; it was due to the Jesuits. He had been prosecuted for attempting to assassinate Pontin, who had been found in a wood, his pockets crammed with gold, half eaten by wolves. He had been condemned not by a court of law, but by the Provost Marshal. Pointu had murdered people in prison. He (Raspail) had a pistol and unloaded it against him. On the 3d of December, 1813, anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, he had been ordered to pronounce a discourse in honor of that battle. Persecuted by the Jesuits, he was but a humble Professor at the College of Carpentras. His speech was listened to by the authorities, and even by a Cardinal. He was highly complimented; a deputation was sent to congratulate his mother, he was asked for a copy of it by the Prefect, but he had none. His words, however, were reported to the Emperor, who said: "Keep an eye on that young man; he will go far." This was why he was hated by the Jesuits. He repaired to Paris, but in spite of the prophecy of Napoleon he had not gone far. During fifteen years he worked hard at his profession, and was not once condemned, though he had often but a crust of bread and a glass of water. He might have led another life; he had been caressed and flattered by ladies. He was told that he could make his fortune at the Court of Louis XVIII., for he knew Horace by heart. He would never accept anything but universal suffrage. When the revolution of July came he fought and was wounded. He might have had wealth and honors; the royal family did all they could to corrupt him. And so on. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was prosecuted on several occasions, and when the same had the honor of proclaiming the Republic from the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville. Afterward for the days of June he was condemned at Bourges, but every one wept, and even the lawyers shed tears. He passed ten years in exile, and only returned to France when Napoleon III. granted an amnesty, and when the Second Empire fell, M. Raspail had a seat in the Corps Législatif. As the Attorney General had attacked his religious opinions, he intended them, and declared himself a Freethinker who believes in God and desires that there shall be no more wars or civil strife. In spite of his defense, Raspail was found guilty and condemned to two years' imprisonment. His life altogether resembles that of the veteran Blanqui, several times condemned to death, and now incarcerated in some State prison. It is not often that political offenders survive a sentence of death by half a century.

OLD IRONSIDES.

The old Revolutionary frigate Constitution, which some months ago was brought to Philadelphia from Annapolis to be rebuilt, was drawn upon the stocks at the navy-yard for that purpose yesterday. Having been dismantled she was raised in the floating dry-dock and towed around to the south wharf. Here, by means of the greatest force, she was pulled from the dock up on to the stocks. To accomplish this 300 men were employed, huge cables from a half dozen capstans, and a complication of enormous pulleys leading out to the vessel. When the capstans were manned and the cables felt the tension upon them, the vessel moved gradually, though very slowly, from the dock up the well-greased ways. The Constitution was decorated with the national bunting, and all the officials of the yard and many citizens were assembled to witness the operation. The Constitution will be entirely rebuilt for service as a school-ship. Her model will not be changed, and no round timbers will be removed. She will be refitted with all modern sailing appliances, and it is expected that she can be completed for will make a service [illegible]

SOCIAL EXPENDITURE.

THE END OF THE ERA OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

There is a just and natural desire on the part of the public to know of itself through the columns of the press, which to-day fills that office which *Hamlet* ascribes to the stage, of giving to the body of the time its very form and pressure. Readers of THE TIMES will recall without difficulty the many expostulations against gross extravagances, and the appeals for retrenchment, which have appeared in its issues. It was obvious that those articles were needed, and it will be interesting to learn that they were successful. Now that the Winter is passing away, and that the promise of Spring may be read in softer skies and felt in gentler airs, we can look fairly back upon the past and see how efficacious those urgings of economy have been. It is clear that just as no radical cure was ever wrought in one single dosing, and no chronic malady was ever incurred in one attack, so no social reform can be the work of a moment. All social mills grind slowly, and it is only when the effect has been produced that we discover their existence. We are always so preoccupied with other matters that the slow-turning wheel of a reform mill seems absolutely stationary. When we discover, therefore, that during the past season there has been an extraordinary movement toward a just and decent economy, we frankly accept the fact that the germs of that change were of older date than at first sight appears. The truth seems to be that ever since the ending of the war there has been a contest between two social elements, shoddyism and respectability, and that the panic of last Fall, aided unquestionably by the efforts of THE TIMES, enabled the latter to push the former definitely into the background. Until the exigencies and misfortunes of the panic furnished a text for preaching economy as a patriotic duty there was, without doubt, considerable difficulty in any effort to inaugurate social retrenchment. While there are at least 100 families whose position is so secure that they can spend as much as they like or as little as they please without incurring any attacks on the ground of display or meanness, it must be granted that the major part of our social world consists of *novi homines* who feel themselves bound to do as others do. Therefore, so long as the shoddyites scattered money to the right and left, and spent with a fury of extravagance akin to the miners of Australia, who made sandwiches of bank notes, they created a tendency toward ridiculous expenditures which carried away all those who were not above the force of example. That they have now subsided is due less to the money shrinkage of the panic than to the fact that people care less now for the imputation of being mean, since economy has been held up as a patriotic act, and has been practiced as such by those families who are in reality the true leaders of society. Grain by grain the sand has fallen. Bit by bit the shoddy impulse born of war has subsided, and the social relations of the past Winter season have been nearer the true standard than at any time since 1860.

The items of expenditure in which retrenchment has been most plainly visible are perhaps interesting. The number of entertainments given has been greatly diminished, and their character has been comparatively inexpensive. Some few germans have been given, but the entertainment *par excellence* of the season has been the kettle-drum. This is simply a reception in the afternoon, say from 3 to 7 o'clock, when for the most part ladies only could be present. The toilet on such occasions has been greatly simplified, and it has not been considered derogatory in ladies to attend them in their best visiting attire. The fashion in these also has shown a marked spirit of economy. Last season the milliners and the ladies between them seemed to be trying to spend money, to waste material, to produce the least possible effect at the greatest possible cost. Postillon jackets, panders, overskirts, &c., positively were heaped one upon the other until a lady's dress consumed forty-four yards of silk independent of trimming. Now the polonaise and skirt, even when highly trimmed, do not require more than twenty-eight yards. When it is remembered that the material costs from $3 to $5 a yard, the reality of the retrenchment may be conceived. Also the beautiful style of dress called Gabrielle, from the beautiful mistress of Henri Quatre, and the long peaked waists of the time of Francis I., both of them most artistic costumes, full of beauty and refinement, are once again coming into vogue, and these require the least possible amount of material.

The refreshments consumed at these kettle-drums are also of an inexpensive character. Tea, bouillon, cakes, sandwiches, and tartines are about all that hostesses offer their guests. All the Sardanapalian riot of former seasons has been banished. The punch, the champagne, the hecatombs of birds, the piles of fried oysters, the tureens of the same bivalves stewed, the lobster salad, and all the old incentives to overeating and intoxication, have passed away. It seems to be recognized now that an assembly is not an occasion for feasting. It is not meant to be an offering on the altar of hospitality; it is simply one of those social devices by which people come to know each other. And here, on the subject of refreshments, it may be apropos to state that last year there was a falling off in the importation of champagne of no less than 364,368 bottles, and this falling off was entirely in the Fall.

But while the kettle-drums have been thus stinted, it does not appear that there has been any diminution in the use of table luxuries. From statements made by eminent furnishers it seems that there is a constantly increasing expenditure for domestic purposes. Men live better at home, drink more wine, have more luxuries, and indeed are becoming more civilized, if the number of wants may be taken as an indication of civilization. The sale of olives and foreign cheeses—Roquefort, De Brie, Gruyere, Neufchatel, Stilton, Parmesan—is becoming larger with every month. So with the commoner kinds of claret—those used with dinner and not after it. In fact, one furnisher intimates that twenty years ago there was comparatively a greater demand for Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Latour, La Rose, &c. Now the inquiries are for St. Emilion, St. Estephe, Fronsac, St. Florent, and similar brands. With sherry it is seemingly the reverse. The outcry against loaded sherries has brought into requisition a superior and far more expensive article. There is a misunderstanding on the point among the English which has not been echoed here, and which reveals a clearer understanding of wine qualities among us Americans than is possessed by our relatives on the other side of the Atlantic. Good sherry is not brandied, but thin wines with very little body must be either loaded or they will turn sour. The Englishman rightly prefers strong wine to sour wine, but he need not have such a quality if he did not insist upon cheap wines. The excessive demand for cheap sherries has led to the importation of thin wines, brandied excessively to keep them alive. Here in America there is not a great call for cheap wines of foreign growth, because we have excellent home wines at a most moderate rate. The statistics of these it is impossible to obtain, but it is certain that the consumption of American champagnes, Missouri Imperial Sparkling and Urbana, is equal, if not superior, to that of the foreign article. This last year amounted to 2,487,108 bottles. An immense amount of this is drunk at home, quite as a matter of course, and without any thought of extravagance. There are houses where, if one has the entrée, one can drop in to lunch about 2 o'clock and find veal cutlets, cold round of beef, roasted to be eaten cold, fried oysters, and salad on the table, the butler handing round lemonade, champagne, and porter. And this sort of thing all the year round! It is fortunate for us that the American champagnes are so excellent, or, in default of sufficient production in the French champagne lands, we should be poisoned by chemical imitations. Another important item of expenditure will be found in canned fruits and vegetables. New-York has the monopoly of all the fruits and vegetables that are grown within the limits of steam conveyance. South Carolina's best trade at this minute is the early vegetables she raises for this market. The Bermudas are in the same business; so are Florida and all the islands of the sea. As Spring flies coquettishly northward, strewing her gifts over the land, their products come up to New-York tolling after her airy movements. When she goes north of New-York up to the frozen Canadas, breaking up the hard soil and dowering it with her treasures, they are sent back immediately to New-York. At the same time the flush Summer has come to the South, and is ripening fruits away in the Carolinas, so that the gifts of both goddesses must mingle in our markets here. All that is not eaten or sold to other cities is canned and sold as eternal look of Midsummer. The mechanic can have his green peas on Christmas Day in plenty for forty-five cents, whereas it was thought a triumph of civilization when the millionaire could get a handful of tasteless things which it cost him a handful of gold to raise in his hot-house. This marks a sure and certain progression toward luxury; but as luxury, kept within bounds, is one of the handmaids of civilization, this need not be deplored.

Another sign of retrenchment is visible in the floral displays at entertainments. Last season the outlay in this particular was nothing less than frenzied. Flowers for a single party, especially on bridal occasions, would often cost over $500, and this is quite moderate, and by no means exceptional. These enormous sums do not indicate the value of the flowers so much as the labor and the distorted ingenuity evinced in eccentric patterns. The bell of camellias, tuberoses, and blush, or tea roses, which was suspended over the heads of the bride and groom, was often a masterpiece of folly. There were some which cost $600 apiece, but these were very large. Every single stem has to be trimmed with wire to keep it in its place, and it is necessary to employ a large number of hands to get the work done with necessary dispatch. Some of these marriage-bells were of enormous size, two feet across and two feet four inches in depth. They were fastened to the ceiling at one end of the parlors, and the happy pair stood under them, the bridesmaids forming a semicircle on either side. Every guest as he came up was expected to mumble out some congratulations, and an allusion to the old proverb, "Happy as a marriage-bell," and then the soul of the hostess was easy within her, and she did not begrudge one cent of the money. Floral displays now are more artistic than they were, but they are still extravagant. It may be that the influence of floral offerings at funerals so-customs people to this expense, and they think nothing of it. Friends consider it their duty to send a cross of camellias, ($100,) or a crown, ($150,) or a wreath, ($100,) or an anchor, ($125,) as a mark of sympathetic affection to the family of a deceased friend, and so the use of eccentric and abnormal floral forms gets to be something desired by the eye. It would be better if the arrangement of flowers at assemblies and parties were less stiff. It must be confessed that they are better than they were, though there is a wide margin for improvement and retrenchment here.

With regard to expenditure in carriages, this is a luxury which the conditions of Manhattan Island have made a necessity. The time is past when a man would go into a carriage-maker's store of a morning and buy an eight-spring carriage for $3,500 to give to a friend, pretty much as Smith would buy for Robinson a bundle of Havanas. These things belonged to the Tammany times, and are not repeated now. During the panic there was a sudden diminution in the sale of such things, but since January it has been rather greater than during the same period last year. And there has been a steady downcome in the prices also. A lady can now have a neat coupé for $1,400, or a landauler for $1,900, or an eight-spring for $2,900. It cannot be denied that there is an unusual number of carriage-owners in this City, in proportion to the population, as contrasted with other cities. But this is due, in a very great measure, to the want of riding accommodations. This is so keenly felt that many men are compelled to give up other luxuries which they would like because a carriage has grown to be a necessity. It seems just to say, then, that whereas there has been a great and even extraordinary retrenchment in social expenditures in all matters of mere display, there can also be no doubt that there is a decided tendency toward expensive living, to good eating, to good drinking, to comfortable homes, and to keeping carriages. Some of these, probably all, are outgrowths of the external conditions that surround New-Yorkers, and are not to be traced to any sets or cliques. The wicked, senseless extravagance which did come from certain cliques, and which reached its climax in the Winter of 1872-73, has passed away, it is to be hoped forever.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Boston Club has received the flag awarded them by the Championship Committee. It is described as a very handsome affair, having a broad white centre with edges of red and bears the following inscription in letters of blue: "Boston. 1873-1874, champions of the United States." This flag is the property of the club. They have engaged the following players for this season: McVey, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; Gould, first base; Beals, second base; Barnes, third base; Leonard, left field; George Wright, short stop; H. Wright, centre field; White, right field; with Hall and O'Rourke substitutes.

The manager of the Hartford Club has secured a fine plot of ground on which they intend giving some very good exhibitions during the year. Their nine for next season will be, Hastings, catcher; Fisher, pitcher; E. Mills, first base; Addy, second base; Warren, third base; Barlow, short stop; Dipper, left field; Pike, centre field; Stearns, left field; Boyd and Barney substitutes. This is a very hard team to beat and if managed properly will not be last in the race.

The Chicago Club, under the management of "Nick" Young, propose making things lively this season. Their nine will be as follows: Malone, catcher; Zettlein, pitcher; Glenn, first base; Woods, second base; Meyerle, third base; Force, short stop; Cuthbert, left field; Tracey, centre field; Devlin, right field; Hines and Pinkham, substitutes.

The Mutual Club will be represented by a good nine, composed of the following players: Doug. Allison, catcher; Matthews, pitcher; Start, first base; Nelson, second base; Burdock, third base; Carey, short stop; Hatfield, left field; Remsen centre field; Higham, right field.

The Philadelphia Club will be composed of first-class players, who will make a determined struggle for the pennant. Their nine for next season will include the following players: Hicks, catcher; Cummings, pitcher; Mack, first base; Holdsworth, second base; Radcliffe, third base; York, left field; Eggler, centre field; Bechtel, right field; Craver, substitute.

The Athletic nine for this season will be: McBride, pitcher; Clapp, catcher; Anson, first base; Eisler, second base; Sutton, third base; Battin, short stop; and McMullen, "Senay," and Reach, with Murnan as substitute.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base-ball Players was held at the United States Hotel, Boston, on Monday last. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantics, Mr. Charles H. Porter, of the Boston Club, was called to the chair. The regular order of business was suspended in order that the new Connecticut Club be admitted to membership and permitted to take part in the proceedings. When the reports of the Championship and Judiciary had been read and accepted, the association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen being chosen: President, Charles H. Porter, of the Red Stockings, of Boston; Vice President, Gershom B. Hubbell, of the Connecticuts, of Hartford; Secretary, Nicholas E. Young, of the Chicagos; Treasurer, D. F. Houston, of the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The regular order of business was then resumed. Mr. Reid, of the Philadelphia Club, presented a new code of playing rules and rules to govern championship contests. When the second of the playing rules had been read, Mr. Davidson, of the Mutual Club, moved that it be amended so as to make championship games consist of ten innings, with ten players on a side. The amendment caused but very little discussion, and was finally defeated by a vote of 6 to 1. Contrary to expectation, the proposed reduction of the admission fee was not introduced at the meeting. Previous to adjournment to March, 1875, the President appointed the following standing committees: Judiciary—Nicholas E. Young, of Chicago; Charles H. Porter, of Boston; D. Reid, of Philadelphia; C. A. Haddell, of Baltimore; Gershom B. Hubbell, of Hartford. Championship—Houston, of the Athletics; Davidson, of the Mutuals; Hubbell, of the Hartfords.

The Knickerbocker Club, the oldest base-ball organization in the United States, held its annual meeting on Tuesday last, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. White Davis, re-elected; Vice President, Alexander Kirkland; Secretary, J. F. Tams; Treasurer, Samuel H. Kissam, and J. B. Wells, Nathaniel C. Smith, and Wm. L. Taylor Directors. They propose holding a grand tournament of respectable amateur clubs during the college vacations. The tournament will be held on the Knickerbocker Grounds, Hoboken. This is the last season they can occupy the grounds, as the Directors of the Stevens Institute intend using it as a training-ground for students. The annual meeting of the Fly-away Club was held at their head-quarters, No. 512 East Fifteenth street, on Monday last, when the following officers were elected: For President, T. Kelly, Jr.; Vice President, James Shandley; Secretary, Hugh Gilman; Treasurer, Joseph Ford. This is their sixteenth year. Their nine for the coming season will include Bassler, Gilson, Mahan, [illegible] Wells, Wood, Conner, Kelly, Langdon, and

THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA.

ROVING PROPENSITIES OF THE BLACKS.

SECOND PAPER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 27, 1874.

Since the war the negroes have not exhibited much of that attachment to locality which was attributed to them as a characteristic while slaves. On the contrary, they have developed astonishing nomadic tendencies, with little of the *animus revertendi*. As slaves, their roving propensities were in great degree repressed by the stern system which controlled them, and the enforced migration that sometimes occurred to them took place under circumstances that made the very idea of removal hateful, involving, as it did, the sundering of the dearest human ties at the will of another. As soon as they became freedmen, however, they began to move of their own accord. The rural colored population crowded to the towns and cities, and the negroes of the cities and towns eagerly seized every opportunity to go North, South, East, West—everywhither. North and East they went, principally as hotel-waiters, chamber-maids, valets, nurses, or for other household or body service. West and South they were allured by the high wages promised them to work on railroads and plantations. Not only so. As landsmen, seamen, and servants they shipped to all parts of the world, and there is now scarcely a port at which a United States vessel touches but at which—even in the antipodes—may be found negroes who were slaves in Virginia early in 1865. Even when they did not leave the State they changed their county, the tendency being, in this case, principally eastward and southward; and so it happened, early after the close of the war, that the eastern and south-eastern counties were overrun with colored population, while counties in other portions of the Commonwealth were almost wholly deserted, except by the whites; or, where this was not the case, the mass of colored inhabitants were new-comers. The world scarcely ever before witnessed a voluntary commotion and commingling so sudden and so great. The exodus of the negroes from the State—chiefly southward—became so great in 1869 as to excite serious attention and discussion, farmers and planters in many sections complaining that the movement had already deprived them of necessary labor. However, at that date, the emigration had about attained its maximum, and it has since gradually decreased, although it is still maintained at a rate exceeding the natural increase of the colored population.

One of the results of this movement among the negroes was the massing of a vast multitude of them in the Peninsular counties, and those adjacent. There were many there when the war began in 1861, and as "contrabands" they early sought the protection of Federal authority at Fortress Monroe; and afterward, as the control of the United States Government was restored in that quarter of the State, thousands of negroes crowded in from all directions. Even when the war was over, they still flocked to that region as if it were their chosen refuge, and so it came to pass (the white owners of the soil having abandoned it) that all this fertile and once wealthy portion of Virginia fell into the actual possession of the colored squatters. Federal authority found it impossible or impracticable to remove them after the war, and the reconstructed State Government has also found the task too much for it. The squatters—numerous, ignorant, insolent, and brutal—still hold actual possession, and refuse to yield to any legal process. On some of the estates the real proprietors dare not assert their claims to-day, and where any right in the owner is allowed by the squatters he takes it subordinate and subject to their actual residence. It has followed that that division of Virginia has reverted almost to complete wilderness, the squatters living by fishing, oystering, and hunting, while they, and the few "white trash" mixed with them, are mutually lapsing into barbarism.

This is a dark picture, but it is not darker than the facts warrant. The ease with which the inhabitants can live there without regular labor accounts for much of the lamentable condition of affairs, for even before the war Lieut. Gov. Montague, himself a resident of the section, publicly wished that heaven would destroy every fish and oyster in the waters of the State, as he considered them the curse of Eastern Virginia.

Elsewhere in the State, however, the negro is doing very well, considering the general impoverishment. He is sober, well-behaved, and tolerably industrious. We who remember how eagerly the negroes, as slaves, embraced every opportunity of getting drunk, are amazed at his temperance. He is much more temperate than the whites, and I suppose that in this city there is upon an average ten or twenty whites arrested for being drunk and disorderly where one negro is arrested for the same offense. Their good manners, which, it must be confessed, they temporarily lost in the first excitement of their new-found freedom, have returned to them, and their behavior is generally quiet, orderly, and polite. They are still the best servants in the world when well paid and well treated, for they now know their rights and their worth. They have rapidly developed that self-respect which is at the foundation of all personal elevation and advancement, and they show this, as far as circumstances permit, by greater cleanliness, neater dress, better homes and furniture, and, in many instances, in making provision for the future. The eagerness of all of them to have their children educated is marked, with here and there some exceptions, although poverty often interferes to take or keep the children from school.

They are fast becoming owners of the soil all over that State, in small parcels, to be sure, and many are now farmers in a small way on their own account. In this city many own houses and have bank accounts, while some are already wealthy, owning some of the fine residences in which our first-class white people live. My washer-woman, good old soul, is mistress of the comfortable house in which she lives, besides owning several tenements which she rents out. She also owns hacks, wagons, carts, and horses—and yet her industry is such that she still plies her trade of laundress. I knew a year or two ago, a very respectable old colored man who was a plasterer and white-washer, and he owned twenty or thirty houses, big and little, in the city. I believe he is now dead. But he still followed his trade daily when I remember him. He owned a lot in a fashionable quarter, and, erecting a fine residence upon it, the aristocratic whites adjoining him were alarmed lest he should inhabit it himself; but as soon as he learned of the fear they felt, he assured them that he intended to live and die in his modest suburban cottage, and that the new house he was erecting was already leased to a respectable white tenant.

There are thriving negroes here in almost all the mechanical trades; some are contractors and builders, merchants, manufacturers, &c. In fact, they are successfully engaged in all the pursuits of life, and taken altogether, making due allowance for their recent emancipation, lack of education and resources, they are exhibiting to the full as much capacity to take care of themselves and their interests as the mass of whites. While I say this I would not, however, be understood to mean that I think them equal to the whites in those self-sufficient qualities which have made them masters of the world. I doubt, indeed, whether the negro would not rapidly retrograde in everything if he were bereft of the example, the countenance, and the helping hand of the white man.

As it is, and notwithstanding what I have said, too many negroes, as well as whites, are lazy, self-indulgent and improvident. These work on the farm in the country, or in tobacco factories in town, during the Summer; but instead of saving their money they spend it in weekly railroad excursions which also incurs loss of valuable time. When Winter comes the tobacco factories either close or reduce their operations, and there is little demand for farm laborers. The consequence is that a large number are almost reduced to starvation or beggary, men, women, and children being brought to the greatest straits of privation and suffering. This improvidence, which leaves them victims to hunger and cold for several months in the year, largely accounts for the great mortality among them, for while as many whites, proportionately, undergo similar sufferings, they can stand them better than the negro.

Let me give you a few mortuary statistics of this city, which, as Richmond is, at least, as healthy as any portion of the State, will be generally applicable in her borders. The Board of Health of Richmond was not established till 1869, and the first annual report was for the year 1870. The census taken that year gave Richmond a population of a little over 51,038, of which about 25,000 were whites and 26,000 were colored. Their [illegible] mortuary reports show the following figures of deaths: 1870, whites 731, colored 869; 1871, whites 668, colored 884; 1872, whites 614, colored 900. A recent census taken by the Police of the city gives us a population of over 60,000, the whites being about one-fourth in excess of the blacks, and the report of deaths for the last year was as follows: Whites 977, colored 1,060. Considering the minority of the living colored population and their continued excessive mortality, the exhibit is certainly very sad. Yet this is not all. Take not only the end of life, but the beginning, and the result is made still worse for the negroes. In 1871 the still-births were 107, of which only 34 were white and 73 were colored; in 1872 there were 39 white still-births to 117 colored, and in 1873 the white still-births were only 47, while the colored reached the extraordinary number of 120! For the last three years the ratio of still-births has averaged 1 in every 22 white births, and 1 in every 5 colored births!

I shall not go into the question here whether these remarkable figures do not portend an eventual extinction of the African race in America. Suffice it to say on that head that it is quite possible, nay, probable, that with increased knowledge and prosperity, and more care on the part of the authorities, this fearful mortality may be decreased. The political significance of the figures, however, cannot be overlooked nor mistaken. While a larger proportion of the whites are born alive and a less proportion die, their number is being constantly augmented by immigration from all parts of the world, and it follows that the fear of negro domination here, professed to be entertained by some people, is one of the most unfounded of apprehensions.

A RUSSIAN CEMETERY.

Writing from St. Petersburg on Feb. 2, the special correspondent of the London *Times* says: "As this is an off day, I shall devote my time for letter-writing to giving an account of an excursion I made the other afternoon to the monastery of St. Sergius, twenty versts from the capital, on the Peterhof road. As I mean to tell the whole history of the trip, which included amusement of a mixed character, and is a rather curious illustration of a phase of St. Petersburg life and manners, I must begin at the beginning by saying that the good landlord of my excellent hotel astonished me one morning after breakfast with a message asking whether I would accept his invitation and join himself, his wife, and some English gentlemen in a drive to Sergi, followed by a dinner at a noted restaurant on the road home. As soon as I had recovered from my surprise, and had bethought myself that I was really in want of something to do, I made haste to faccept my host's free-handed offer. At 1:30 the *troikas* were at the door, and we took our seats. Unfortunately the roads were execrable, for sleighs bumped and dragged through slush and ruts and water, instead of traveling smoothly along on the silent snow. A *troika*, as all the world knows, is drawn by three horses abreast, attached to the vehicle, which is a primitive sort of barouche on runners, by light harness covered with silver scales. The driver, in his flat fur cap and his blue robe tied about his waist, sits, or rather stands, in a sort of narrow well or boot behind the splash-board. Above the withers of the centre horse rises the high, light yoke peculiar to Russia, and bells are hung either to this or to the neck of the animal, whose pace is a fast trot, which keeps the pair at his flanks at a swinging canter. Our canter on the road to Sergi was not very swinging, nor our trot very fast, for the draught was terribly heavy over stones and gravel; but when the snow is smooth and hard, it is pleasant traveling in a *troika*. Bad as was the road, we made progress some how. On we went slipping and sliding, by the side of the Moika Canal, past the triumphal arch with its bronze horses and warriors, and along the Peterhof road. The snow had melted away from the grass, and had covered the flat and forlorn landscape with pools of water. Every here and there one passed deserted Summer villas, or much-frequented Winter restaurants. Perhaps it was owing to the thaw, but despite the villas and cafés, and the people on the road, it seemed but a poor, waste sort of country. The highway was alive enough with rustic and suburban folk taking their sleighs in and out of town, laden with wood or flour, or other commodities. One could tell the Russian and Finnish women from each other by the way in which they wore their headkerchiefs, those of the former being white and t

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

THE SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

HOW ALMSHOUSES AND PRISONS ARE FILLED —REVIEW OF OFFICIAL RETURNS—OUR POLYGLOT POPULATION—FACTS INSTEAD OF FANCIES.

The existing stir and discussion about poverty and charity, and liberal and sectarian dispensations, very naturally raises the inquiry: Who are these coming upon the general public for charity's sake; how many are they in number, and where do they come from?

It shall be our endeavor to throw some light upon these points, so far as we can do so by a study of the records of institutions supported entirely by the public, and therefore presumably removed from political or sectarian influences. It is not our fault if the results shall bear very heavily upon a single people; we confine ourselves to the official record—a record made by paupers and criminals themselves when they answer the regular questions demanded by the law. We have neither added to nor taken from any part of that record, our work having been to transcribe what we found, and make therefrom only the plain deductions warranted by the facts.

For basis of circulation as well as for facts regarding population, we go to the last census, and sometimes to previous enumerations. Glancing at the record for 1870, we find that on the 1st of June, 1870, there were, in all the United States, 44,539 white native and 22,798 foreign born receiving support in Almshouses, &c., from the public purse. At the same period there were 16,117 white natives, and 8,739 foreign born in prison for crime. These statements suggest the next of our article, viz.: To what extent are pauperism and crime supplied by native and foreign-born persons? The answer in the figures above quoted is very simple:

	White Native.	Should be by Population.	Foreign Born.	Should be by Population.
Paupers	44,539	40,156	22,798	9,763
Criminals	16,117	18,137	8,739	3,602
Total	60,656	67,293	31,526	13,365

The reader will observe a remarkable disproportion here; but we do not propose to follow our inquiries over the whole country, our present business being exclusively with the City of New-York.

CONSTITUENTS OF THE CITY POPULATION.

First of all, it is essential to know the elements that constitute the microcosm of New-York. For this purpose we reject all outlying suburbs, confining our figures to the actual residents of the City proper—that is, the Island of Manhattan and the small islands, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis', in the bay, and Randall's and Ward's in the East River.

By the census of 1870—which, to settle the doubts of those who deemed it imperfect, was taken a second time—the entire resident population was 942,292. This aggregate was divided as follows:

	Number.	Per Cent.	Say.
Native born	522,193	55.42	55½
Foreign born	419,094	44.48	44½
Total	942,292	100.00	100.00
Of these there were:			
White persons	929,199	98.61	98½
Colored persons	13,073	1.39	1½
Parentage of native born:			
Both parents foreign born	327,083	34.71	34¾
One foreign and one native parent	36,016	3.82	3¾
Total of foreign and half foreign parentage	393,099	38.53	38½
Add foreign born	419,094	44.48	44½
Entire foreign element	812,193	83.01	83
Leaving for native born of native-born parents	160,101	16.99	17
Aggregate	942,292	100.00	100.00
Of foreign born there were:			
Born in Ireland	201,099	21.34	21½
Born in Germany	151,216	16.05	16
Other foreign born	66,779	7.09	7
Total foreign	419,094	44.48	44½

Among "other foreign" are: Austria, 2,737; Belgium, 325; Bohemia, 1,487; British America, 4,419; China, 115; Denmark, 689; France, 8,965; England and Wales, 23,026; Scotland, 7,562; Sweden and Norway, 1,630; Holland, 1,237; Hungary, 531; Italy, 2,794; Mexico, 64; Poland, 2,393; Portugal, 92; Russia, 1,151; Spain, 433; Switzerland, 2,178; West Indies, 1,783; and scattering here and there from 10 to 100.

Such are the elements of our heterogeneous population, and they have differed very little in relative proportions for many years. For instance, the native and foreign elements for 1860 show about 53½ per cent. native and 47½ foreign born; and the proportions for 1850—the first census in which the division of native and foreign was made—were substantially the same, the difference being a little larger percentage of foreigners.

FOREIGNERS ONLY.

Taking the foreign born for the unit of percentage, we find in 1870 the following proportions:

	Number.	Per Cent.	Say.
Total foreign born	419,094	100.00	100.00
Born in Ireland had	201,099	47.98	49.00
Born in Germany	151,216	36.08	36.00
Other foreign	66,779	15.94	16.00

From their rapid increase we may estimate the Irish at about one-half the foreign element. The Germans proper are a little over one-third. Of "other foreign" there were, of what may be fairly estimated as Germanic, such as Austrian, 2,737; Belgian, 325; Scandinavian, 2,613; Holland, 1,237; none Swiss and Poles, &c., probably 10,000 in all, making Germanic (in round numbers) 161,000, or about 17 per cent. of total population, and 38.41, or about 38½ per cent. of all foreign. It is a question whether those born in British America should be classed as foreigners, but they are so put down in the census, and thus we count them.

PARENTAGE AND RELATIVE FECUNDITY.

The discussion some years ago about the relative ratio of propagation by natives and foreigners led to the enumeration, for the first time in any census, of the parentage of those living in 1870. The result shows a vast preponderance, in this City especially, of children of foreign parents—the children being, of course, classed as natives.

But there is a very natural cause for this, though little or nothing was said about it during the discussion. Here is the main and quite sufficient explanation: The argument was based upon false premises. It was assumed that 100,000 natives ought to show as rapid an increase as 100,000 foreigners—apparently an incontrovertible postulate. But here is the error: In taking 100,000 natives, say from a rural district, we take in all ages from one day to one hundred years old, including those too young and those too old for child-bearing and all the sick and disabled of those of proper age. But in taking 100,000 foreigners, we get the reproductive element in its highest development, for very few young children arrive from other countries, and very few old men and women, and no sick or disabled migrate at all. Those who come from abroad are mainly in the prime of life, and represent not alone their individual increase, but the increase that should be credited to the young and old of their kindred left behind. The following figures will show this more clearly:

Ages—United States.	In. 100,000.	Natives Number Persons.	In. 100,000.	Foreign Number Persons.
Under 18	51,346	16,930,523	11,328	630,633
18 to 50	38,755	12,860,602	71,024	3,954,105
Over 50	9,899	3,190,811	17,648	982,491
Total	100,000	32,991,142	100,000	4,584,738

Taking from eighteen to fifty for the reproductive limit, we find seventy-one per cent. of immigrants within that limit, and only thirty-eight and three-quarters per cent. of natives; that is to say, from causes above specified concerning young children and old persons, the foreign element ought to reproduce just about double to maintain an equal and proper rate.

To further elucidate this matter, we refer to a table in the State census of 1865, showing a considerable number of mothers in New-York City and the number of their children—that is, all the living children they had ever borne, whether said children were then living or not:

	Native Women.	Foreign Women.
Without children	8,247	18,346
Mothers of one child	8,112	19,041
Mothers of two children	7,449	19,466
Mothers of three children	5,874	17,085
Mothers of four children	4,494	13,447
Mothers of five children	3,046	9,408
Mothers of six children	2,093	6,684
Mothers of seven children	1,396	4,182
Mothers of eight children	935	2,881
Mothers of nine children	634	1,820
Mothers of ten children	446	1,213
Mothers of eleven children	242	644
Mothers of twelve children	186	431
Mothers of thirteen children	115	238
Mothers of fourteen children	57	133
Mothers of fifteen and more	38	109
Number having children	35,108	97,774
Women having no children	117,524	351,923
Number of children to a mother	3.35	3.55
One hundred mothers bore	335	355

This shows a very slight advantage on the part of foreign-born women—only 15 children in 600, or 15 children in every 600 mothers.

special account; they number only 13,073, including a few Chinese, the whole being less than two per cent. of the total population. They are counted as natives in our calculations.

SEXES.

The State census of 1865 gives the sexes in New-York City at ages of periods of five years. It appears that under fifteen the sexes were nearly equal in numbers; over forty-five there was a small preponderance of males; while from fifteen to forty-five there was a very large excess of females. The figures are:

	Males.	Per Cent.	Females.	Per Cent.
Under fifteen	197,622	17.60	198,751	17.73
Fifteen to forty-five	160,402	22.08	205,048	28.23
Over forty-five	55,971	7.70	48,459	6.66
Total	344,195	47.38	392,951	52.62

The excess of females under fifteen years is 809; excess of females from fifteen to forty-five, 44,646; excess of males over forty-five, 7,439. Probably some portion of the excess of females of middle age was owing to the absence of men of similar ages for the war during the preceding five years. But there is always an excess of the kind in New-York, and usually in all old cities.

RELATION OF THE PEOPLE TO PAUPERISM.

Having given a clear statement of the elements of our City population, we now proceed to consider this motley aggregation of all tongues and peoples in their relations as dependents upon the public, whether as paupers, or sick, or criminals, or suspected of crime. And at first we reject all private charities, reformatories, asylums, homes, schools, &c., confining our researches to institutions entirely public and non-sectarian, and supported by general taxation. Nor do we include, by any means, all of these institutions. We pass by the hospitals of the Commissioners of Emigration, for their inmates can hardly be called residents, and their support comes from a private source—or, rather, they pay it themselves in the $1 50 head-money collected from every immigrant passenger. We pass such institutions as the Lunatic Asylum, Small-pox Hospital, hospitals for paralytics and incurables, and the nurseries on Randall's Island, since few of the inmates could be rightly chargeable upon national origin. We come, then, to six institutions, or sources, viz.: the Almshouse, the general (Bellevue and Charity) hospitals, the relief of out-door poor, the City prisons, the Penitentiary, and the arrests by the Police. Our purpose is to show, from the official figures, who fill these several institutions of charity and correction, and to what extent each class, by nationality, is represented. The formula for the calculations is very simple—it is percentage only: that is, the native born have 55½ per cent. of the population—they should have 55½ per cent. of the pauperism and crime; the Irish have 21¾ per cent. of the people—they should have that per cent., neither more nor less, of poverty and offenses; and so on through, assuming that one man is no better nor worse than another man.

OF POVERTY AND PAUPERISM AS SHOWN BY THE ALMSHOUSE.

The following figures from the official records show the admissions to the Almshouse for each year from 1849 to 1871, inclusive, with ratios of American and foreign born, according to the various percentages in our formula:

ALMSHOUSE TABLE.

Years.	Total Admitted.	American Born. Total.	Should Be by Population.	Less than	More than	Percentage of Am. Born. Native Parents.	Foreign Parents.
1849	1,692	411	1,049	638	70	340	
1850	2,355	644	1,307	663	109	335	
1851	2,783	649	1,545	903	109	535	
1852	2,624	618	1,456	838	105	513	
1853	2,198	535	1,219	684	91	444	
1854	2,981	737	1,654	917	125	612	
1855	3,096	773	1,718	945	131	642	
1856	3,359	793	1,864	1,141	123	500	
1857	4,024	875	2,333	1,458	149	726	
1858	3,890	794	2,148	1,354	165	629	
1859	3,731	757	2,070	1,313	132	566	
1860	4,129	789	2,374	1,585	134	655	
1861	3,636	438	2,018	1,580	74	364	
1862	3,330	337	1,993	956	57	280	
1863	1,925	285	1,068	783	48	237	
1864	2,253	363	1,252	888	63	300	
1865	3,636	694	1,463	1,039	72	352	
1866	3,063	788	1,700	912	134	654	
1867	2,757	422	1,531	1,109	72	350	
1868	2,873	448	1,705	1,257	76	372	
1869	2,959	353	1,642	1,289	69	293	
1870	3,231	460	1,793	1,333	78	382	
1871	2,497	327	1,385	1,058	55	273	
Total	67,224	12,903	37,309	24,406	2,194	10,709	
Per cent.	100.00	19.20	55.50	36.30	3.26	15.94	

Years.	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Born in Ireland. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1849	1,261	753	508	1,006	264	742
1850	1,810	1,048	762	1,464	549	915
1851	2,153	1,238	915	1,710	598	1,112
1852	2,006	1,168	838	1,654	644	1,010
1853	1,663	978	685	1,369	473	896
1854	2,244	1,327	917	1,865	1,237	628
1855	2,323	1,378	945	1,949	666	1,283
1856	2,636	1,495	1,141	2,058	722	1,337
1857	3,359	1,731	1,458	2,705	904	1,801
1858	3,096	1,731	1,365	2,488	836	1,652
1859	3,013	1,660	1,353	2,438	802	1,636
1860	3,141	1,837	1,304	2,594	988	1,536
1861	3,198	1,618	1,580	2,577	783	1,794
1862	1,993	1,037	956	1,588	511	1,078
1863	1,639	837	782	1,316	414	902
1864	1,891	1,003	888	1,500	484	1,016
1865	2,219	1,173	1,039	1,682	567	1,115
1866	2,275	1,363	912	1,769	659	1,110
1867	2,337	1,214	1,123	1,920	593	1,327
1868	2,445	1,287	1,158	1,913	668	1,245
1869	2,606	1,317	1,289	2,057	636	1,421
1870	2,771	1,498	1,343	2,196	695	1,398
1871	2,170	1,111	1,059	1,831	537	1,294
Total	54,219	29,915	24,297	43,494	14,453	29,041
Per cent.	80.80	44.50	36.30	64.70	21.50	43.20

Years.	German Born. Total.	Should be.	Less.	Other Foreigners. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1849	89	271	182	166	118	48
1850	94	377	283	252	162	90
1851	113	460	346	329	190	139
1852	131	426	295	221	183	38
1853	96	352	256	198	153	45
1854	139	478	339	220	208	12
1855	148	495	347	226	216	10
1856	270	537	267	307	235	72
1857	281	703	422	343	294	49
1858	265	622	357	343	270	73
1859	255	597	345	336	261	69
1860	258	661	403	339	269	70
1861	253	582	349	388	254	134
1862	189	373	184	215	163	52
1863	136	308	172	187	134	53
1864	154	360	206	237	157	80
1865	200	421	221	334	194	140
1866	228	490	262	278	214	64
1867	227	441	214	290	193	97
1868	223	463	240	310	202	108
1869	260	473	213	289	207	82
1870	245	517	272	336	226	110
1871	119	400	281	220	174	56
Total	4,357	10,759	6,399	6,361	4,705	1,656
Per cent.	6.48	16.00	9.52	9.46	7.00	2.46

Whereby it appears that we are to charge to foreign born, and to children of foreign-born parents, no less than 96.74 per cent. of the admissions to the Almshouse—that is at the rate of 9,674 foreign and but 326 natives in each 10,000 of Almshouse inmates. But even accepting the children of foreign parents as natives, we have 8,060 foreigners to 1,940 natives in every 10,000. We compare thus:

Per 10,000.	Admitted.	Should be.	Minus.	Excess.
American born	1,920	5,550	2,630	.....
Of American parents	326	.....	.....	.....
Of foreign parents	1,594	.....	.....	.....
Foreign born	8,080	4,450	.....	3,630
Irish born	6,470	2,150	.....	4,320
German	1,600	950	.....	650
Other foreign	946	700	.....	246

Admissions to the Almshouse have been materially reduced of late years; first, by the establishment of the Emigrant Refuge, and, secondly, by sending able-bodied paupers to the Work-house, the latter measure scaring off many hundreds of lazy vagabonds who were only too glad to return again and again to the Almshouse dinner-table.

BELLEVUE AND CHARITY HOSPITALS.

The Almshouse table was extended far back to show that the relative proportions of foreign and native inmates were about the same from year to year, except, perhaps, a smaller rate of Germans before 1860. We begin our other tables with the year 1860, before any effect was produced by the wars, and continue until 1871, long after war effects had passed away. Whatever we take into account because of the war, is favorable to our American-born people, for while immigration was greatly reduced during the war, we do not find a proportionate reduction in foreign inmates of the hospitals. Perhaps we should say here that Bellevue Hospital is not a representative of sick poor only, since thousands of cases of mere accidents are taken there, and such cases have no significance in the matter of nationality. Here we present the hospital admissions for twelve years, with the ratios calculated as we have explained:

HOSPITAL TABLE.

Year.	Total Admitted.	American Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Native Foreign Parents.	Percentage of Amer. Born. Foreign Parents.
1860	9,520	893	5,264	4,391	152	741
1861	6,445	668	3,577	2,909	114	554
1862	4,694	448	2,823	1,785	76	372
1863	6,041	777	3,353	2,576	132	645
1864	6,965	967	3,266	2,299	164	803
1865	3,850	728	2,419	2,186	124	604
1866	12,509	2,336	6,776	4,450	395	1,931
1867	11,494	2,940	6,379	3,439	500	2,440
1868	9,807	2,047	5,443	3,396	348	1,699
1869	13,091	3,319	7,385	3,947	564	2,754
1870	7,691	1,994	3,999	2,098	337	1,657
1871	13,977	3,994	7,727	3,773	677	3,317
Total	109,127	22,211	58,411	36,200	3,783	18,428
Per cent.	100.00	20.35	53.52	33.17	3.46	16.89

Year.	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Born in Ireland. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	8,627	4,326	4,391	6,996	2,047	4,951
1861	5,777	2,988	2,909	4,583	1,386	3,197
1862	3,576	1,791	1,785	2,849	865	1,974
1863	5,964	2,688	2,576	4,152	1,299	2,853
1864	5,098	2,099	2,999	4,003	1,304	2,701
1865	4,339	2,336	2,186	3,447	1,195	2,252
1866	9,883	5,433	4,450	7,333	2,625	4,708
1867	8,554	5,085	3,469	6,376	2,471	3,905
1868	7,760	4,364	3,396	5,941	2,109	3,832
1869	9,773	5,826	3,947	7,051	2,814	4,237
1870	5,998	3,128	2,098	3,986	1,514	2,461
1871	9,993	6,220	3,773	7,181	3,009	4,179
Total	84,053	46,705	37,348	63,551	23,565	39,986
Per cent.	80.51	44.50	36.01	60.57	21.50	39.07

Year.	German Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Other Foreign. Total.	Should be.	More.
1860	923	1,523	700	893	666	227
1861	604	1,039	427	668	451	217
1862	330	644	314	448	284	164
1863	519	967	449	777	423	354
1864	443	970	527	967	425	549
1865	479	840	369	738	368	360
1866	1,907	1,953	746	2,296	853	1,473
1867	968	1,835	867	2,940	805	2,135
1868	1,009	1,569	567	2,947	686	1,361
1869	1,186	2,095	909	3,319	916	2,403
1870	495	1,195	700	1,804	492	1,312
1871	1,985	2,936	951	3,984	978	3,006
Total	9,963	16,789	7,526	*20,900	7,347	13,553
Per cent.	8.89	16.00	7.19	11.19	7.00	4.19

* NOTE.—This total (and some of the figures of which it is made) is evidently wrong. It should be about 11,671. The percentage, however, is right.

We should have noted that the number of persons having native or foreign-born parents is calculated, and of course is only an unvarying proportion. The rate is that given in the census, but no inquiry as to parentage is made in any of the institutions we are considering. So the parentage question is open to opinion; and such opinion must be still more favorable to the true native element, for every policeman and Magistrate knows that first among the turbulent classes stand the offspring of foreign parents. Of these children of immigrants are formed the gangs of street-boys, dead-rabbits, and dangerous combinations of greater or less importance in the City. We have no intention of exalting the frugality and virtues of Americans proper, nor do we propose to magnify faults on the part of any of foreign blood; but it must be remembered that at least one class of foreigners insist on keeping up their boast of nativity from generation to generation, and assimilate with Americans but slowly at the most—indeed, they seem to accept the Mosaic law, that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation. We should be glad to see a census of the public institutions that would show the parentage at least, if no further than of the inmates, but no such statements have yet been made. With all their boasting of ancestral descent, and all their clinging to their native land, none of foreign lineage have thought it worth while to show their parentage, thus publishing the parentage of the criminal and the unfortunate. We thus summarize the hospitals' table:

Per 10,000.	Admitted.	Should be.	Less.	Excess.
American born	1,949	5,550	3,501	.....
Of American parents	336	.....	.....	.....
Of foreign parents	1,613	.....	.....	3,501
Foreign born	8,057	4,450	.....	4,907
Irish born	6,057	2,150	.....	4,907
German born	892	1,600	708	.....
Other foreign	1,119	700	.....	419

The last of the poor and sick statements that we shall use is the out-door poor by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This relief has been given for many years, chiefly in the Winter seasons, in the form of money and fuel. A year or two ago the manner of distribution was changed and combined with a system of medical relief. Instead of the old-style visitors, the City was divided into districts, in each of which a regular physician was appointed, whose duty it is to personally look into cases needing or asking relief, either in medical attendance, medicine, or by reason of poverty. Under this new system some of the physicians have noted the parentage of children needing their care, and their reports show the variations in proportion according to the nativity in the several districts. We find the figures, however too meagre to give a clear view, but so far as they go they support the general rule of the vast preponderance of the foreign element. For previous years, and as far as the following table goes, the numbers are about correct. We have reduced the families relieved to persons, at the rate of five individuals to a family. The return for 1868 is not included.

OUT-DOOR POOR RELIEVED FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Relieved.	American Born. Total.	Should be.	Minus.	Percentage of Am. Born. Par'ts.	Par'ts.
1860	167,895	94,625	93,183	68,538	4,186	20,439
1861	143,170	19,950	79,459	59,509	3,399	16,558
1862	121,250	15,480	67,394	51,914	2,630	12,848
1863	53,705	6,845	29,826	21,181	1,470	7,175
1864	45,752	15,258	25,263	9,993	1,040	5,065
1865	96,255	13,795	53,421	39,626	2,345	11,450
1866	75,905	14,135	41,739	27,604	2,403	11,732
1867	42,395	7,335	23,529	16,194	1,247	6,088
1868	96,315	13,190	53,454	40,264	2,242	10,943
1870	27,765	4,635	15,376	11,281	669	3,266
1871	25,345	4,370	14,011	9,741	726	3,544
Total	949,605	138,735	527,151	388,416	23,585	115,150
Per ct.	100.00	13.55	55.50	41.95	2.48	11.07

Year.	Foreign Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.	Irish Born. Total.	Should be.	Excess.
1860	143,270	74,712	68,558	110,015	36,096	73,917
1861	123,220	63,711	59,509	92,235	30,781	61,454
1862	105,770	51,456	54,314	82,339	26,089	56,251
1863	45,060	23,879	21,181	35,095	11,547	23,548
1864	87,210	44,706	42,504	70,065	21,600	48,465
1865	82,460	42,834	39,626	67,910	20,095	47,815
1866	61,070	33,466	27,604	48,940	16,109	32,771
1867	35,060	18,866	16,194	28,375	9,115	19,260
1868	82,961	42,697	40,264	65,970	20,594	45,376
1870	23,650	12,329	11,321	17,330	5,357	11,973
1871	20,975	11,234	9,741	16,240	5,428	10,812
Total	810,870	422,654	388,216	634,545	204,165	430,380
Per ct.	86.45	44.50	41.95	66.82	21.50	45.32

Year.	German Born. Should be.	More.	Other Foreign. Should be.	Less.
1860	973,000	.....	163,900	.....
1861	840,300	.....	401,200	.....
1862	661,100	.....	446,100	.....
1863	131,300	98,700	.....	.....
1864	53,000	16,900	.....	.....
1865	18,309	42,695	66,474	23,779
1866	49,000	27,000	78,500	8,750
1867	15,138	2,862	7,000	1,62
1868	42,697	40,264	65,970	45,376
1870	12,329	11,321	17,330	5,357	11,973
1871	11,234	9,741	16,240	5,428	10,812
Total

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC, VIA THE AMAZONS.

I.

Early on the morning of the 7th of July, 1873, the steam-ship Ontario arrived off the mouth of the Para River, and after a dull and monotonous day's sail up its yellow waters, anchored at 6 in the evening, about two miles below the City of "Santa Maria de Belem do Gram Para," better known to the world as Para. For a few moments we enjoyed the view of the distant city, which, lit up in the rays of the setting sun, with its spires and cupolas, its white-walled and red-roofed Government buildings, and its long row of warehouses, awoke in our minds visions of comfort and splendor. After exercising for nearly two hours that most estimable virtue, patience, which all travelers on the South American Continent are obliged, sooner or later, to cultivate, the Custom-house tug arrived from the city.

Mr. Gillet, agent of the steam-ship company, was on board, and informed us that rooms had been engaged for us at the hotel. Bidding a hasty adieu to our friends on the Ontario, we were soon winding our way through a fleet of schooners, ships, and steamers of various nations, toward the Government landing. Most beautiful was the view of the city as we approached it by moonlight, and well calculated to awaken romantic dreams in the minds of those who, fresh from the wintry North, were full of visions of tropical luxury and magnificence. In the course of half an hour we had landed, passed the Custom-house, and taken possession of our rooms at the "Hotel do Commercio."

Para, founded by Caldeira in 1616, is situated on the river of the same name, near the junction of the rivers Guama, Acama, and Moju, about seventy-five miles from the sea. Without a rival at the mouth of the Amazons and being the only commercial outlet of that marvelous river, it is, without doubt, destined to become a great emporium when time, emigration, and intelligent Government shall have done their work. Its population has, at times, been greatly reduced by disease and revolution, and now numbers 30,000. It is the largest city on the Amazons, and capital of a province more than six times as large as New-England. The greater part of the population is an amalgamation of Brazilian, negro, and Indian. Here and there among the wealthier class are found the pure Brazilian and Portuguese, with a few scattered representatives from Germany, France, England, and the United States.

The Portuguese far outnumber all other foreigners. In 1872 there were 5,000 in the province, being engaged principally as traders and mechanics, what little agriculture there is being in the hands of the Indians. For many years the prevailing opinion in regard to the climate of Para has been that it is extremely unhealthy. One of the causes of this opinon was undoubtedly the injudicious method of living adopted by the earlier settlers, and even now there are many foreigners, both in Para and on the Amazons, who have not yet learned to accommodate their habits to the climate. Another cause, as asserted by some, is that these reports of the unhealthy condition of the city have been carefully detailed and greatly exaggerated by monopolizing mercantile houses. We found the climate delightful. The mercury ranges from 74° to 87° Fahrenheit, the mean annual temperature, according to Prof. Orton's observations, being 80° 2' Fahrenheit. The heat of the sun during the day is greatly tempered by the trade winds, and the nights are comfortably cool, the natives all sleeping under blankets, being sensitive to a very slight variation of the temperature. During the three months we were on the Amazons, although almost directly under the equator, we never found the heat so oppressive as we have during a Summer's day in New-York. One reason for this is that, the days being only twelve hours long, the earth does not absorb so much heat as in latitudes where they are sixteen, and, moreover, the air is cooled by the almost constant evaporation from so large a surface of water, and the disagreeable dryness often experienced in more temperate regions is removed.

The province, governed by a President sent from Rio, elects Deputies every four years to the Imperial Parliament, every householder, without distinction of race or color, having a vote, and there is nothing to prevent a man from working himself up to positions of trust and influence. Prof. Orton, in 1867, writing of the Government of Brazil, says: "It is a happy blending of imperial dignity and Republican freedom. White, negro, half-caste, and Indian may be seen sitting side by side on the jury bench." Surely, "the nation cannot be a despicable one whose best men are able to work themselves up to positions of trust and influence."

One of the most intelligent and best educated men we met in Brazil was Dr. André Rebouças, having considerable African blood, but a man who had more knowledge of the country, and evinced a greater interest in every thing pertaining to its welfare and development, than most of the Government officials with whom we came in contact. He had traveled extensively in Europe, and was returning home by way of the United States. When in this City he was refused admittance, on account of his race, to one of our first-class hotels. Coming from imperial Brazil, the only nation on the American Continent that tolerates slavery, but where all such prejudices against color are unknown, imagine his surprise at such treatment in the United States. The principal exports from Para are rubber, cacao, copaiba-oil, Brazil-nuts, Tonka beans, hats, sarsaparilla, tobacco, piassaba, coffee, sugar, farina, and cachaça. In 1871 the value of these exports was $6,701,561, of which $5,323,135 was for rubber. The rubber goes to the United States and England, cacao to France, Brazil-nuts, copaiba-oil, and Tonka beans to the United States, hats, sarsaparilla, and tobacco to the southern provinces of Brazil, piassaba to England, and sugar, farina, and cachaça to Portugal. The figures representing the value of these exports would be much higher, and commerce and agriculture would be carried on on a much larger scale were it not for the export duties, which are exorbitantly high. Of these and the import duties I shall treat more fully in my next letter. The two together are a terrible curse to Amazonian enterprise and emigration.

A few mornings after our arrival we started out from our hotel about 6 in the morning to take a walk about the city and its surroundings. The Rua de Boa Vista on which street our hotel was situated led us to the Grand Plaza. On the east side, and on the corner of the street leading down to the Custom-house and Government buildings, stands an old church, gray with the mould of years, its picturesque appearance greatly increased by the mosses, vines, and shrubs, which find a substantial support upon its yellow walls and red roofs. The Rua de Boa Vista extends on beyond the Plaza, and, although not the principal street in the city, it is here that most of the business houses of the foreign population are located. Crossing the Plaza, we entered the Rua dos Mercadores, the widest, best paved, and most important street in the city. Through this street runs the circular steam railway, built some five years ago by an English company. It passes through the city, round its outskirts, and out to the pretty little suburb of Nazaré, where the majority of the foreigners and wealthier natives reside. Following down the

of the finest in Brazil, the architecture, according to Prof. Orton, being superior to that displayed in the churches of Quito.

On the west side is the new palace for the President of the province, at present in course of construction. The material used is a ferruginous sandstone, the only building (?) stone found anywhere near the city. It is poor stuff, being very friable, and decomposes and falls to pieces rapidly. Bricks are rarely used in the construction of the houses, being very expensive—$50 gold a thousand—most of the houses being built of small stones cemented in mortar, forming a comparatively durable edifice. Para, I think, would be a good place for some enterprising man to establish works for artificial building-stone. Taking seats in one of the cars of the circular railway, we started for Nazaré. It was a beautiful morning, clear and cool, and in looking back now, that morning ride stands out in our memory as the pleasantest part of our short stay at Para. On we went down a broad avenue lined on either side with the cotton-wood tree and palm, past the little chapel dedicated to our Lady of Nazareth, the most celebrated shrine in all northern Brazil, through the picturesque little town, and one mile and a half into the Brazilian forest. During the greater part of the ride we noticed on every side the pretty "rocinhas," as the country residences are called. Most of them are of one story, but with a broad veranda running round the house. Those of the wealthier class are faced with colored tiles, the others white-washed or painted, the prevailing colors being green and yellow, the national colors of Brazil. Returning through another part of the town, we passed the elegant residence of Señor Pimento Bueno, the Vanderbilt, Astor, and Brown Bros. of Para. Controlling steam navigation on the Amazons, largely interested in real estate, he still finds time to make his banking-house one of the most reliable in Para. We returned to the hotel at 11, at which time most of the inhabitants breakfast. The general custom is to rise at 6, and after coffee to attend to business till breakfast. From then till dinner at 4 but little is done, no one going out unless compelled to do so; for although the heat is often not felt there as much as it is in more temperate climes, still it is universally acknowledged to be a very dangerous proceeding, especially for foreigners. From dinner till 8 or 9 the temperature is generally delightful, and the streets are full of people. Living at Para is very high, as most of the necessaries and all the luxuries are imported, the duties being exorbitant. The city is lighted by gas, furnished by an English company at $4 per 1,000 cubic feet. The country round about is all forest, and it is with difficulty that the jungle is kept out of the streets. Most of the houses and all of the churches and old buildings are covered with moss and grass, and some even with good-sized shrubs. Prof. Orton says it is a growing city. On making our arrangements on the following day to leave on the 12th, we found that a steamer leaves Para on the 4th and 18th of each month for Manaos, one thousand miles up the river, the steamer of the 2d making direct connections at Manaos with Tabatinga, the Brazilian frontier town, so that leaving Para on the 4th of any month one may arrive at Yurimaguas, the head of navigation on the Huallaga, about 2,500 miles from the Atlantic, on the the 6th of the following month. On the 12th and 26th, steamers leave for Santarem and Obidos. Besides this there are private steamers continually ascending the river, in which passengers may always secure passage, generally at reduced rates. The regular fares are, from Para to Santarem, 500 miles up the river, $25; Para to Manaos, $50; Para to Tabatinga, $100, and Tabatinga to Yurimaguas, $75. Steamers ascend the most important tributaries about once a month.

THE RIPARIAN QUESTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The State of New-Jersey has for some years claimed ownership of the lands under water upon its shore-fronts, and has sold franchises upon the Hudson River, opposite New-York, for large sums of money. During last year alone $56,000 worth was disposed of, and the revenue from this source, with interest on former grants, reached about $80,000, nearly all of which goes by law into the State School Fund. The Commissioners, in a recent statement to a committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, reported that theDelaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessees of the Morris and Essex Company, had agreed to pay $75,000 rental for the lands they occupy at Hoboken, but that the Central Company had as yet not paid $1, although occupying lands at Communipaw valued at $600,000. It is claimed that the company has no right to more than a strip of 200 feet for railroad purposes exclusively, and that its title, assumed to be derived from the American Dock and Improvement Company, is practically worthless. It has therefore been resolved by the committee to authorize the Attorney General of the State to prepare amendments to the two bills now before the Legislature (authorizing an increase of capital stock) requiring them to pay $600,000 to the State for these riparian lands, as a condition before the bills shall become operative. The United railroad companies have given the State a bond for $500,000 for their front at Harsimus, and the amount of money so far received by the State amounts to $1,400,000, beside the $600,000 of the Central Railroad Company and about $400,000 more already granted, for which the consideration has not yet been paid. It is believed that the lands remaining undisposed of are worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The Erie Railway Company, it is understood, has provided for the payment of the assessments, the only trouble being with the New-Jersey Central.

Gov. Parker, in his annual message, stated that the Commissioners had also established lines on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, and had surveyed several rivers to fully determine the State domain. In view of these claims the Secretary of the United States Treasury has requested the State to cede to the United States the sites on which lighthouses are erected in New-Jersey, the demands of the Riparian Commission rendering such action necessary.

It is possible that the claim against the Central Company may give rise to litigation, in which event the whole question will be tested in the courts. It is one of importance, not only to the State of New-Jersey, but also to New-York, which is interested in the filling up of these lands and the consequent effect upon the navigation of the harbor.

THE TERRY ISLAND ADVENTISTS.

The Adventists, whose protracted meeting at Terry Island last Fall was so fully attended, and who were disappointed when the dawn of 1874 found them still terrestrial beings, are now rallying from their discomforture and taking fresh courage. Rev. C. O. Barker, in the last pumber of the *Watchman's Cry*, says: "Just now many are deciding that the whole theory of Christ's soon coming is a failure, owing to the disappointment we have just experienced in our calculation of the prophetic periods. I shall enter proof at this time that this is not the case. We have been a little premature in our expectations." He then argues to the extent of four columns from the interpretation of prophetic symbols by Dr. Barnes, Dr. Pond, and other standard authorities, that the end is at hand. Another article in the same paper argues that the Bible year 1873 ends in March, 1874, which is the "set time," instead of November, 1873.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN CONSCRIPTED.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* of last Tuesday evening says: "John Bachman, a citizen of Bridgeport, who was naturalized March 25, 1871, and made a voter in Connecticut April 1, 1872, by the Superior Court in this county, returned to his native country, Bavaria, last Fall, on a visit. After three weeks of sojourn there he was arrested 'for being absent at the time of his conscription,' and imprisoned by the authorities for about a month, when he was sent to a regiment of infantry to which he had been assigned. He is now doing compulsory duty with this regiment at Fort Ingoldstadt, Kingdom of Bavaria, and has written here for proof of his being a full-fledged citizen of the United States. He had his naturalization papers with him, but the authorities doubt their genuineness, and refuse to acknowledge him as having given up his allegiance to Bavaria."

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has appointed committees to inquire into the character and qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar at the present term. The Committee on Character are Messrs. D. C. Calvin, Julien T. Davis, and Joseph Larocque; on Qualifications, Messrs. Ashbel Green, Stephen B. Nash, and John E. Parsons. On Thursday, March 12, the committee to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, Messrs. [illegible]

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

THE EVOLUTIONS OF THE VESSELS—THE TORPEDO EXERCISES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION, NEAR KEY WEST, Friday, Feb. 20, 1874.

The evolutions still continue. The drill for Wednesday consisted in evolutions in columns and line, by fleet and divisions, varying but little from that of yesterday, and the movements of some of the vessels were not at all creditable. But Friday brought an agreeable change. A target was placed 800 yards from a buoy. The starboard broadsides of the ships were organized into three divisions. Five-second shells were used. The fleet sailed in column of vessels, the flag-ship leading; and when opposite the buoy, and close aboard of it, the first division of each ship fired as she passed. By describing a circle, the fleet again passed the buoy, and the guns of the second division were let go; and so on to the fourth turn, when the distance was shortened to five hundred yards, and each ship poured out a broadside. Thus, two hundred and forty-eight shells were thrown. In the first round, the flag-ship hit the target near the right upper corner—the only hit for the round. The order to cease firing was given when it came to the turn of the Lancaster to head up the third division, and that division passed without sending a shell. On the second round, the flag-ship again made her mark upon the target in the shape of tatters, and the Wachusett carried away its left wing. The practice was finished up on the third round, in which the target was demolished by an 11-inch from the Colorado. Altogether, the firing was very fair; but there is yet room for improvement on some of the vessels.

Feb. 26, 1874.—The tediousness of these exercises would be serious were it not for the interest occasionally aroused by circulars and notes from the Admiral to the commanding officers of the divisions, in which the Commander in Chief expresses regret "that he has to call the attention of commanding officers of vessels to a more strict observance of the orders in regard to keeping vessels in position," &c., at one time; and at another, desiring certain matters to be explained, which look like a disregard of orders. But none in the way of approbation have been issued yet. This fault-finding induces replies that verge on disrespect in some instances, and very laconic ones in others—as when, on the last day of target practice, the flag-ship signaled the Colorado, "Why is your division so spread out?" The answer was, "I don't know."

The torpedo exercise yesterday occupied but some three hours. The fleet steamed off in column, the flag-ship leading, and steered for the "raft," the thing to be hoisted. This was constructed of empty barrels, three or four tiers deep, with a surface area of twenty feet square or more, covered with old spars, and all firmly bound together by ropes. The torpedoes were formed of a cylinder of boiler-iron filled with 100 pounds of musket-powder, and attached to the end of a boom forty-five feet long fixed to the side of the ship near the edge of the water, and managed by guys. As the vessel approaches the object the boom is lowered away until the torpedo is twelve feet under the surface, and when in this way it is carried under to the desired position, it is instantly exploded by an electrical battery. The attacks upon the raft were diverse in their results, some of the vessels—seven of them—losing their torpedoes before coming to position, in consequence of some defect in their material, some failing from inability to gain the exact position—a deviation of ten feet only would make a failure—and some from other causes; and no great damage was done to it, except by the Colorado, which tore off a section of thirteen barrels, hoisting it out of water some fifteen feet and lodging it in the guys upon the side of the vessel, from which it had to be thrown off. In every instance of an explosion a fine display of water-spouts was produced, some of the columns reaching 300 feet in height and falling in deluges upon the deck.

Thursday the fleet was exercised in changing course without changing formation. It started out at 10 o'clock in columns of vessels abreast by divisions, and in its first attempt to half wheel to the left failed badly. The various other manœuvres were executed "indifferent well," and when the fleet came to anchor all felt anything but pride in the display which had been made before our distinguished visitor. To-morrow will end the "function," and by 5 P. M. the fleet will be on its way to the Tortugas, where the men will be given liberty on shore, and where, on Monday, at 2 P. M., Capt. Ransom will entertain Capt. Wm. Gore Jones, with Rear Admiral Case, Commodore Parker, and the command. ing officers of the vessels of the fleet, on board the Colorado. The affair will be an elegant one in all its appointments, and the name of Capt. Ransom will be inseparably connected with the event of the great drill in the memories of all who may be there. The Wabash will leave for Havana on Monday evening, and the fleet, next morning, will go to Key West.

Feb. 28.—In my last I omitted to put the Brooklyn down for a hit that carried away one of the barrels that floated the target. There has been a good deal of discussion among the officers of the fleet upon the subject of the target practice, induced by the peculiar views of the result of the firing entertained by the Admiral. He did not see with his own eyes that the Colorado's guns hit the target once; but he did see that the Kansas made the best shot of all. Now, the officers of the Kansas did not see this fine shot, as they affirm, and in regard to the Colorado, the fact remains, as I stated, that she hit the target four times—once on the first turn and three times on the second—demolishing it, and practically ending the practice; and this is very generally conceded by the officers of the fleet. Why Admiral Case should so persistently oppose the general verdict does not exactly appear. Certainly, if the Colorado has proved a successful rival of the flag-ship in the accuracy of aiming the great guns, as she has in many other things, it should be a matter for acknowledgment and commendation by the Commander in Chief.

A very pleasant incident occurred on board the Brooklyn on Saturday. Her accomplished commander, Capt. Truxton, anticipating a call from his divisional commander, Capt. Ransom, invited a number of old friends and genial spirits, Capts. Rhind, Nicholson, Franklin, Fillebrown, and a few others, to meet him. A cold collation was spread, and a few hours were spent in fighting over old battles and extending mutual gratulations, and reassurances of friendship. This was the first break into the monotony of the drill, and others are expected to follow.

On Sunday morning the Gettysburg came into the fleet, bringing Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Army, &c., who was furnished quarters on board the Franklin frigate. He comes as an observer. The Gettysburg proceeded on to Pensacola.

Monday was observed as the anniversary of Washington's birth, by the fleet remaining at anchor, with battle-flags flying from trucks and peaks, and at noon firing a salute of twenty-one guns from each ship. The officers made it one of "the days we celebrate."

On Tuesday the target practice began again, the target the same as that of Friday, and the distance the same. Three turns were made, and the hitting was principally by three or four vessels, but no one of these claim any great glory, and so it has ended. Torpedo practice comes off to-morrow.

SPORTING IN TEXAS.

Sportsmen find an agreeable abiding place in Texas. On the prairies almost every kind of wild animals abound. In the north-west are the wild horse, or mustang, and the fierce buffalo. The deer and the antelope, the moose and the mountain goat, are plentiful, not to mention the jaguars, the pumas, wild-cats, black bears, ocelots, wolves, and foxes, and such smaller game as peccaries, opossums, raccoons, hares, rabbits, and squirrels. A special feature of wild life is the prairie dog or marmot, dwelling in holes burrowed in the ground. Their numbers are so great that the traveler may sometimes journey for days together without losing sight of them. The feathered tribe are also abundant, including birds of prey and birds of sport. There is the bald-headed eagle and the Mexican eagle, vultures, owls, hawks, wild turkeys, wild geese, prairie hens, canvas-back and other ducks, teal, brant, pheasants, quail, grouse, woodcocks, plover, [illegible] snipe, [illegible] birds and cranes, the swan, the pelican, the water turkey and the kingfisher. The smaller birds are numerous, and among them many of the most brilliant plumage, as the oriole, the parroquet, the cardinal, the whip-poor-will and the sweet-toned mocking bird. Blackbirds abound, and wood-peckers, blue-jays, starlings, red birds, swallows, martens, and wrens. In the rivers and bays there are all the varieties of water-life, from alligators to perch, pike, trout, green turtles and oysters.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Independance Belge* states that Miss Brewood, an American lady, ascended the Jungfrau last month in company with a dozen English tourists.

According to the *Imparcial*, steps have been taken to organize a Spanish society for the protection of animals, which will endeavor, above all, to put down bull-fights and cock-fights.

Lord St. Leonards, who is the only living Ex-Lord Chancellor who has ever held the Great Seal successively in Ireland and England, attained his ninety-fourth birthday last month, and is in the full enjoyment of his faculties.

Actions for libel are being brought against a well-known Irish artist, who has recently taken to caricaturing. One of the plaintiffs has been moved to take legal proceedings by the fact of his being represented in the costume of clown.

Experiments to organize a pigeon post are at this moment being made in Hungary with the authorization of the Minister of War. A body of officers at Komorn are engaged in fixing the stations for this service, which would be of great utility in case of war.

According to a special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, the Emperor of Russia has signified to the Court of Berlin that he will make a stay there of several days' duration on his way to England next month, to visit the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that when the Prince Imperial was born, endowment assurances to a large amount were effected on his life, and made payable at the age of eighteen. Consequently, on the 16th of March, 1874, he will receive several millions of francs from the assurance companies.

It has been proposed in England to bring about some kind of testimonial, monumental or otherwise, to commemorate the return of the Conservatives to power and to give expression to the national confidence in Mr. Disraeli. Satisfaction at the results of the elections is deep and general.

A letter from Rome, of the 10th ultimo, states that the Japanese Ambassadors, who had just arrived in that city, witnessed from the balcony of their hotel the follies of the carnival, which somewhat astonished them. They were themselves dressed in European costume, and consequently were not recognized by the crowd.

In a recent lecture on "Liquids," at the Royal Institution, Prof. Tyndall mentioned that he had learned from Capt. Shaw, the head of the London Fire Department, that a scratch in the nozzle of a fire-engine delivery pipe, which an ordinary workman might overlook, will reduce its throwing power from 200 feet down to 150 feet.

The largest merchant ship afloat except the Great Eastern has just been launched by the Messrs. Eldar & Co., of Glasgow, for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. She is 460 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 4,820 tons measurement, and is named the Iberia. She was built in the short space of nine months, and the firm have a sister vessel now on the stocks for the same company.

According to the British *Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 1,565 newspapers, of which 714 appear in London, 915 in the Provinces of England, 58 in Wales, 149 in Scotland, 131 in Ireland, and 18 in the Channel Islands. The magazines number 639, of which 242 are of a decidedly religious character.

The French law is sometimes hard to understand. A Paris paper tells us that a M. Raspail has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs, and his son to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for having published in the *Almanack Meteorologique* an apology for acts condemned by the law as crimes.

An amusing story (says the Bristol *Times*) is told respecting one of the "free and independent electors" at Bere (Wareham). Asked to vote for one of the candidates, he said: "Well, maester, I b'aint a-promised for anybody yet; I like the old Squire; Mr. Guest is a fine, likely gentleman; but I b'aint a-promised; and, there—if you'll gie I a pig I'll vote for you."

Arthur Forster, who is awaiting his trial at the Central Criminal Court in London, for his assault on Mr. Denver, the hotel-keeper in Dover street, and in which matter two American women are concerned, has been bailed from Newgate by two sureties in £1,000 each. He has also entered into his own recognizances in the sum of £2,000 to appear at the sessions.

The Bonapartists continue very active in organizing the demonstration which is to take place when the Prince Imperial comes of age, on the 18th of this month. The Duc De Padowa has distributed a letter in the departments, calling on those who wish to show their "gratitude for the past" and "confidence in the future" to send in their names at once. Special trains will be engaged to convey the people to Chiselhurst.

The Vienna correspondent who stated that active military preparations were going on in Germany, now furnishes information as to their probable causes. A correspondent of the *New Free Press*, writing from Berlin, asserts that German military attachés, traveling in France, report incredible progress in the reorganization of the French army. These authorities profess to believe that France could take the field again next Spring.

An exploring party dispatched by the Queensland Government to examine the north coast north of that part of Australia, has returned with news of a satisfactory character. Thousands of acres of the richest sugar-growing land were found, two new species of bananas discovered, and numerous additions made to the list of the flora of tropical Australia. This new country will be speedily taken up in consequence of the early establishment of the Torres Straits mail service giving intending planters speedy conveyance to and from the capital.

A new club has been formed in Cambridge University, under the title of "The Modeling Club," of which Prof. Cayley has been elected President. Its object is to promote the making of models, machines, and drawings illustrative of geometry, and all persons are eligible to become members who have made or assisted in making a model, machine, or drawing approved by the officers. Arrangements have been made for an exhibition of models this week at St. John's College.

Sir Francis Pettit Smith, the inventor of the screw method of propelling ships, died at his residence, at South Kensington, last week, and was interred privately at Brompton Cemetery. For his personal services to the navy, her Majesty, in 1855, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, granted to Mr. Smith an annual pension from the civil list of £200, and in 1871 conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood. For thirteen years prior to his death, Sir Francis held the post of Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington.

In the mixed court at Shanghai a somewhat complicated charge of improper matrimony has recently been decided. The man was an actor, and being found guilty, he was sentenced to and received 100 blows on the ankle, and is to be sent to his native province of Chihli, while the girl received 100 blows on the face for maintaining pluckily in court that she liked her husband, and meant to stick to him. While he was in jail also the man was subjected to horrible torture—strung up a whole night by the thumbs, and placed in a wooden collar which presses on the throat.

A case resembling that of Enoch Arden has turned up in the Saône-et-Loire. A young man named Marmier, who had been married only a few months when the war broke out, joined the Mobiles of the Vosges, and was taken prisoner. On arriving in Prussia he was sentenced to several years' imprisonment for striking his guard. During his captivity he wrote often to his wife, but, receiving no reply, concluded that his letters were not forwarded or that his wife was dead. When he was taken prisoner he threw away his knapsack, which was picked up and worn by a comrade, who managed to escape, but who was subsequently killed in another engagement. This knapsack contained the papers of Marmier, which were forwarded to his wife as the last remains of her husband. The young widow, after a few months of grief, took a second husband. Since then Marmier, having obtained a pardon, was allowed to return to France, and, on reaching his native cottage, found it occupied by another, and a child of which he was not the father. Here the [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

TENDERS FOR REMOVING GARBAGE AND STREET DIRT—THE BALANCE OF POWER—LABORERS' PAY ADVANCED.

The board met yesterday morning for the purpose of opening the proposals which had been made for the removal of garbage and street dirt from the City. Commissioners Gardner, Charlick, Duryee, and Russell, and Controller Green, were present. The proposals received and opened were as follows: For removing garbage—James Kehoe, of First avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street, for one year at thirteen cents per cart-load, two years at eleven cents, and for three years at ten cents per load. Walker, Fairchild & Clark, of No. 19 Park place, propose to remove the garbage for one year at thirty cents, two years at twenty cents, and for three years at ten cents per load. James Bagley, of No. 32 Pike street, proposes to do the same for one or three years, at the rate of forty cents per cart-load. James H. McMullen & Co., of No. 79 Cedar street, offer to remove garbage for one, two, or three years, at twenty cents per cart-load. Francis Swift, of Brooklyn, proposes to remove the garbage from the City for the round sum of $10,000 per year, or thirty-five cents per cart-load. Wm. H. Albertson offers to do the same thing for one year at forty-five cents, two years at forty cents, and three years at thirty-five cents per cart-load. The bids for removing the street dirt were as follows: James Kehoe, seven cents per cart-load; Walker, Fairchild & Clark, at twenty-one cents per load; Wm. H. Albertson at twenty-five cents per load; James H McMillan & Co. ten cents per load, and to furnish scows; Francis Swift at twenty-four cents per load. None of the proposals were accepted, and the matter was laid over for future action. The board then took a recess, and met again at noon for general business. Commissioner Gardner was chosen Chairman. Permission was given Detectives Warlow and Heidelberg to receive $25 from Wm. L. Cook. The resignations of Patrolmen James Lynd, Thirty-fourth Precinct; George W. Gilbert, Eighth Precinct, and George W. Sterret, Fourth Precinct, were received and accepted. Patrolmen John A. Blair and Wm. Maude, First Precinct; Jos. V. McMullin, Twenty-seventh Precinct; John Lyons, Fifth Precinct; Wm. Dally, Fifteenth Precinct, and Timothy Connor, Eighteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department. Sergt. Wm. F. C. Berghold, of the Seventeenth Precinct, injured during the Tompkins square disturbances of Jan. 13, was allowed to receive $250 donated to him by the Trustees of the riot relief fund, without the usual deduction. Commissioner Russell moved that all bills before the board be referred to the Finance Committee for audit. Commissioner Charlick moved to amend that all bills be audited by the full board. The amendment was lost—Commissioners Charlick and Gardner voting yea, and and Commissioners Duryee and Russell nay. The original motion was then put and lost, the vote being Commissioners Russell and Duryee yea, and Commissioners Charlick and Gardner nay. Commissioner Charlick then moved that inasmuch as the present board consists of the Committees on Station-houses and Finance, that all bills be taken up and audited. Commissioner Russell moved as an amendment that the bills be referred to the Finance Committee for audit. Commissioner Gardner, the Chairman, ruled the amendment out of order, as a similar motion had been previously made and lost. The question was then taken on the motion of Commissioner Charlick, which was lost—Messrs. Gardner and Charlick voting for it, and Messrs. Duryee and Russell against it. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Trustees of the Police life insurance fund to execute and deliver the legal papers necessary in the sale of the United States and Kings County bonds now in their possession, and the investment of the proceeds in New-York City bonds. Communications from the Health Department relative to the dumping of garbage at street 69 at Ninety-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets, East River, were referred to the Street-cleaning Committee. A committee of cartmen waited on the board and demanded that their pay be increased from $3 to $4 per day. On motion of Commissioner Charlick, the pay of the cartmen was increased to $4 per day, the increase to date from the 1st inst. On motion of Commissioner Russell, the wages of the laborers in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau was increased from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. Commissioner Russell moved that the gangmen receive $2 per day. On this motion the board divided and it was lost, Commissioners Duryee and Russell voting yea, and Commissioners Gardner and Charlick voting nay. A communication was received from Gen. Barlow, requesting that Capt. Daniel M. Hyatt, Superintendent of Boats, and John B. Greene, Chief Clerk in the Street-cleaning Bureau, be directed to appear before the Legislative Committee investigating the street-cleaning abuses, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and resolutions were adopted directing Hyatt and Greene to appear before the committee as requested by Gen. Barlow.

The board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Mr. Vance, in the absence of Mayor Havemeyer, was called to the chair. A peremptory mandamus, issued by Judge Larremore, in the case of Patrick Stewart and others, commanding the board to audit their claims, amounting to $1,659 for serving tax notices, was received, and a resolution adopted allowing the claim. The bill of Mr. John H. Strahan, amounting to $3,500 for legal services in the Tenth National Bank case, was called up and referred to a committee. A number of ordinary bills were then read and laid over. The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms submitted a report relative to the claim of Jacob Webber for mason-work on the Centre Market Armory. Mr. Webber's bill amounted to $21,474 41, but the committee audited it at $20,934 67. The work was examined by experts, who fixed the latter amount. Supervisor Van Schaick said that the previous Committee on Armories had—on the recommendation of experts—audited the bill at $0,000, and he thought the matter should be fully considered before taking action on it. The report was then laid over. A bill of the Manhattan Gas Company, amounting to $2,837 06 for gas furnished to the County Jail from Sept. 14, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873, was laid over. The Board then adopted a resolution, transferring the Sixth Regiment from Nillson Hall to Glass Hall. Supervisor Billings called up the report of the Committee on Civil Courts relative to the action of the Board of Estimate and Appointment, in appropriating $700,000 for City and County contingencies. The report says:

"The present Board of Apportionment having, as your committee believe, through an erroneous interpretation of the laws prescribing their powers and duties, added $700,000 illegally to the taxes to be paid for the year 1874 by the inhabitants of the City and County, if such a proceeding is acquiesced in by the Government and people, what is to prevent a subsequent board from appropriating, in a like manner, *ad libitum*, to meet the supposed exigencies of the public business? In conclusion, your committee beg leave to give it as their opinion that there is not any provision of law authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make appropriations other than those known to be necessary to conduct the public business of the City and County, and predicated upon the estimates of the several departments of the City Government and the Board of Education, or in obedience to existing provisions of law; that they have not been able to ascertain what officer or department of the City Government is authorized or empowered to expend the money thus appropriated, when raised by taxation upon the people of the City, and believe the appropriation to be illegal, a usurpation of authority, and without warrant of law."

The report, which was signed by Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Monheimer, and Flanagan, was adopted. The board then adjourned.

OPIUM-EATER'S SUICIDE.

An inquest in the case of William Silliman, who died on Saturday last from an overdose of opium, was held by Coroner Whitehill, of Brooklyn, yesterday. Henry C. Cannis, the druggist at No. 309 Van Brunt street, who sold the deceased the poisonous drug, was sworn and testified that Silliman came to his store and asked for twenty-five cents' worth of opium, saying that he had chewed and smoked it for years, and knew all about its properties. Witness gave him a drachm and a half of solid opium. Mrs. Silliman testified that her husband came home intoxicated, and going into the kitchen, took something from a box and smelled it. He then took a drink of water, and lay down on the floor in the front room. She took up the box and found that it was labeled, "Opium, poison." The jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Wm. Silliman came to his death from the effects of an overdose of opium, taken by himself at his residence, No. 109 King street, and we censure Dr. Cannis, of King and Van Brunt streets, and find that he was guilty at least of neglect of duty in his treatment of deceased, and a lack of medical competency. And the jury call the attention of the Board of Health to the necessity of their requiring that the register of the physicians and surgeons of the city be published, for the protection of the public."

A POLISH COUNT IN TROUBLE.

No less a person than Count Emil Leszcynski, a native of Poland, was arraigned before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a set of diamond studs. The Count has been some twelve months in the country, and has made good use of his time, having effected an entree into the very best society of the City. He has figured on the race-course, at the fashionable watering resorts, and at the various yacht-races whenever opportunity offered, and being of a [illegible] address and appearance, together with a title, and slightly foreign expression, both of voice and countenance, was at once received into the circle which he sought after. For the past three months he has been occupying a suite of rooms at No. 7 West Twenty-fifth street, his valet having rooms in the basement. Remittances, always large, came to him at regular intervals from a female relative residing in Florence, and apparently he had nothing to do except drive fast horses and enjoy himself generally. The reason of his arraignment, however, is simply this: Some three weeks ago the Count's money appeared to run out, owing to the non-arrival of the usual remittances. Mr. Phineas L. Cooper, also residing at No. 7 West Twenty-fifth street, and occupying the floor underneath the Count, missed a set of diamond studs worth about $1,000, and "putting this and that together," accused the Count privately, a few days past, of having appropriated them. The Count at first indignantly denied the imputation, but finally, so says Mr. Cooper, admitted the theft and handed over the pawn-ticket of the set of studs. Mr. Cooper, who is an acquaintance of Justice Sherwood's, represented the foregoing facts to the Judge, and obtained a warrant of arrest against him on the foregoing accusation. The strange part of the story is that when the Count was arraigned in court yesterday, Mr. Cooper did not appear against him. Justice Sherwood, however, committed the Count until the complainant is heard from. It is rumored that the Count was to sail for Europe to-day.

THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE.

EX-DEPUTY COLLECTOR GILL IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE PROSECUTING OFFICIALS—WILL HE TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE?

The rumor published two days ago in THE TIMES, to the effect that Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill, at present confined in Raymond Street Jail on a charge of embezzling the city money, was about, unless bail was speedily furnished for him, to turn State's evidence, will, in all probability, be verified in a day or two. The members of the Board of Audit and the District Attorney have had interviews with Gill relative to the matter, and it is said offered him complete immunity from prosecution if he will tell all he knows about the secret doings of the Tax Office during the years he held the position of Deputy Collector. Gill was in the Tax Office for over twenty years, and has a perfect knowledge of all its intricate workings. All of Gill's knowledge cannot be utilized, it is said, even if he decides to turn State's evidence, owing to the statute of limitations. Mr. Keady, of counsel for the accused, remarked, when questioned about the matter, that it was customary for the authorities to make overtures to accused persons who are supposed to have accomplices in their crime. Counsel would not say that such overtures had been made to Gill, but it is tolerably certain that if the District Attorney concludes to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Deputy Collector's case, the latter will furnish the principal evidence against Badeau. It was rumored yesterday that Gill had an elaborate statement written out containing most startling disclosures in connection with the Tax Office frauds, but refuses by advice of counsel to give it to the District Attorney except on promise of immunity from punishment.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 P. M., William H. Allen, LL.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—Mignon, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Miss Torriani, Miss Cary, Messrs. Capoul and Nannetti. Evening—Philharmonic Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Heir at Law—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée at 1:30—Money.

14TH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1 30.

TAJT THEATRE.—Don Juan, (German Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Mary Stuart—Miss. Fanny Janauschek, Mr. Milnes Levick. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Mr G. L. Fox, the Martens Family. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leatherstocking—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudevilles and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

ACADEMY THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—Martha and Dinorah, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Ilma Di Murska, Signors Verzie and Mari. Evening—L'Importune Caroline, (French comedy)—Mr. Juignet.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Moonlight—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 1:30—Grand Concert under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Evening—Grand Concert—Miss Antonio Henne, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. Graf.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE.—A Morning Call and Everybody's Friend.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Senate has refused to sanction the appropriation of $3,000,000 in aid of the expenses of the Centennial Exhibition, and has so amended the bill relating to the subject as to stamp the exhibition with a purely national instead of an international character. As the matter has been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, it is still open to them to recommend an adhesion to the original plan, and the granting of the subsidy which seems to be considered essential to its success. Public sentiment outside of Pennsylvania is generally adverse to the maintenance of the international features of the exhibition, and it will probably be found that a simple inter-State centennial show would be more liberally aided by legislative grants and public subscriptions than the more ambitious scheme. It will certainly require some very decided proof that Congress has gone too far to retreat from the international plan, to secure public approval for any reversal of the Senate's action yesterday.

There are some persons, we believe, who like to see a fall of snow, but we confess that it seems to us one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to a City like ours—short of a fire or a pestilence. It takes us weeks to get rid of the snow when once it is on our streets, unless a Police Commissioner should fortunately die—we mean unfortunately—when it is swept away like magic. Considering that snow is falling while we write, and that our streets are already pretty well covered with it, we take leave to suggest to OLIVER CHARLICK the propriety of his committing *hari-kari* for the benefit of a long-suffering community. He is said by his admirers to be a public-spirited sort of man, and he has a very good opportunity of making good their praises this morning. It is sweet to die for one's country, and for one's City too if it comes to that, and surely OLIVER CHARLICK cannot be in doubt as to what he ought to do this morning. There can be a lying-in-state for him somewhere out at Harlem, and he can be interred with all the honors at Greenwood, so that a large part of the City might be swept up on the day of his funeral. It is a very slight sacrifice for OLIVER to make, and we should be quite ready to publish, as a "tribute," free of expense, that lot of elegiac stanzas which has done so much service in a Philadelphia contemporary, beginning "Put aside his little trowsers." If OLIVER CHARLICK is the man we take him for, he will not reject this friendly [illegible]

sible after breakfast to the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

In another column we present such details as we have been able to obtain about the latest rapid-transit project, known as the New-York and Westchester Suspension Viaduct Road. The principle of this bill which commends it to public attention is the offer of the incorporators to build the road at their own expense, and to deposit $250,000 as a guarantee that the work will be proceeded with at once. We have not seen the draft charter which this company has applied for to the Legislature, and cannot therefore say what jobs, if any, it may cover. We have seen a pamphlet in which the "new adaptation of the suspension principle" is shown to be all that is required to solve the question of rapid transit in New-York. On the merits of an engineering question like this we have no opinion to express, but a Mr. C. WILLIAMS, C. E., and a Mr. R. B. CATHERWOOD, "constructor," give their names as responsible for the plan. As capitalists of repute are said to be willing to back the scheme, and as even its failure would put a quarter of a million of dollars into the City Treasury, it seems to offer something like a practical beginning to the solution of a vexed question. Let Mr. EASTMAN and other active promoters of rapid transit tell us what they think about this plan; let us have a board of well-known engineers to decide upon its feasibility; then, if along the proposed route of Third avenue there are no fatal objections to it on the score of depreciating the value of property, let its promoters, by all means, have a chance of making good their very liberal promises.

We wish Congress could be made to see that the entire value of the *Congressional Record* to the country, and to the body of whose proceedings it is supposed to be a report, lies in the promptness and completeness with which it is made up. The absurd practice of members reserving "for revision" the reports of their speeches very nearly destroys the usefulness of the *Record*, by the delay it causes in the publication of the most important debates, and by the confused and imperfect character which it often gives. It is plain to any one who reads the *Record* that the reporters for it are a remarkably quick, accurate, and faithful set of men, and that they can be trusted to give just what is said, no more and no less. This is what the country wants, and what the *Record* is established to give. "Revision" by the members may help out their speeches but it does not make the reports any more true. It generally makes them much less so, and it is a nuisance which ought to be abated.

Mr. S. S. COX yesterday took part in the first formal repudiation of the leadership of WM. M. TWEED which we remember to have recorded on the part of any prominent Democrat. It was a solemn occasion. Congress, which, five years ago, when TWEED was at the zenith of his power, was asked to authorize the christening of a yacht with the name of the statesman of Blackwell's Island, was yesterday asked to change the name back again, and in this request Hon. Mr. COX joined, with various explanatory comments. We hope the country will take note of what was done. Some people have been base enough to declare that the Democratic Party never at heart found TWEED unpardonable, since he used his stealings for "the good of the party," and they have pointed to the fact that no party convention ever explicitly condemned him or his associates. Now, however, all ground of such suspicion is removed. Mr. COX, representing modern Democracy, strips the name of TWEED from a yacht's stern, and makes a speech about it. What more could be asked?

By a somewhat complicated plan, Senator TOBEY proposes to secure minority representation in corporations organized under the general law. The end sought is certainly a good one, whatever may be thought of Mr. TOBEY's way of reaching it. The present law regulating the election of Directors of corporations makes the control of a majority of the shares, though only by a single share, nearly equivalent to absolute ownership. This is in effect tyranny, and of a peculiarly offensive character. Instances illustrating it will occur to nearly all our readers at all familiar with corporate companies. It is, of course, essential in any representative system—whether applied to business or to politics—that the substantial control should rest with the majority. But the majority conducts itself with much more discretion and fairness when it has representatives of the minority to watch it and discuss its course.

It is reported from Paris that the sale of photographs of the Count DE CHAMBORD has been forbidden by the Government. There is nothing inherently incredible in the report, absurd and spiteful as the act would be. Doubtless we shall hear a chorus of condemnation from the Radicals, and of criticism from the more moderate opposition. But the mischief is that the opposition, if once it gained power, might, and probably would, do the same kind of thing. A country where parties commit and tolerate petty violations of liberty as readily as they do in France may enjoy a certain kind of freedom; but it is of a very limited and uncertain kind.

REVENUE LAWS AND THE MERCHANTS.

The statement which was made on Thursday at Washington by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, of the well-known firm of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., must necessarily produce a great impression on all who read it. It presents at first sight a case of hardship and oppression which scarcely anybody would believe could possibly happen in a free country. We say at first sight, because there are some features in the case which we have never been able to understand, and which we cannot make out even now, although Mr. DODGE's explanation is apparently very full and candid. He says that the total amount on which duties were not paid was $6,658, and that the sum due to the Government was only $1,658. Yet the firm paid the enormous sum of $271,000 to effect a compromise of the case. The firm being properly liable only to pay duties to the amount of $1,600, it actually consents to pay $271,000, knowing all the time that it is perfectly innocent of wrong-doing, and that it is being villainously plundered. We may admit that we are quite unable to understand how such a thing as this could have happened. But of this we are quite clear—that if the case be as Mr. DODGE describes it, the Treasury ought to refund the money which it exacted from his firm. At present, the $271,000 seems to have been obtained much as Christian kings used formerly to wrest money from Jews—by sheer robbery.

Mr. RICE, of the Boston Board of Trade, asked yesterday why the system under which PHELPS, DODGE & CO. suffered has remained so long in force, and he answered his question by saying, because the class affected have not been willing to come forward and resist the oppressions to which it is subject. This describes at least one-half of the difficulty. The merchants ought never to have submitted to such outrages as those which Mr. JAYNE is said to have constantly practiced. They might have made known their wrongs at a public meeting, or sent a deputation to the Secretary of the Treasury, or obtained all the room they desired in the newspapers—they should have done *anything* rather than submit to the black-mailing of special agents and District Attorneys. There is a point at which submission becomes mere cowardice; and the merchants seem too often to have touched it, and even gone beyond it. Books are seized, characters injured, business ruined, a system of harrying and licensed brigandage is alleged to be carried on—and yet scarcely anybody resists. Merchants may be naturally men of peace, but this sort of peace is not at all to our taste. We should have shown fight in the Phelps-Dodge case, if it had cost us our last dollar. Yet Mr. DODGE speaks of the terror under which the firm labored—of a pistol being held to their ears—of the question being one of money or ruin. Why—why? If the firm were innocent, why the "terror"—why the talk of ruin? One member of a firm may be timid—but surely the whole establishment cannot be. If PHELPS, DODGE & CO. were innocent, why did they pay $271,000? They did not prevent scandal or exposure. They did not save themselves from annoyance, for the great annoyance of having their books and papers seized was already committed. Their case has been ten times more talked of than if they had allowed it to go to trial. Then why did they pay over a quarter of a million of dollars, when they were not liable to pay $2,000? We say again that we cannot make it out.

Then we hear of merchants who have their books and papers seized, and heavy demands made upon them for duties. Presently these demands are reduced, and somebody goes from the Custom-house and offers to settle the case for a comparatively small sum. The merchant, after some bargaining, pays the sum. Now, why does he pay anything if he knows that there is no fraud in his books? "Because he is afraid," we are told. Why should he be afraid? A lawsuit would not injure his business—Messrs. NAYLOR & CO. have had one with the Custom-house for some time, and it has not damaged them in anybody's estimation. We know scarcely anything about the case of that firm, but we venture to say they have done right in resisting the demands of the Custom-house if they are confident they are free from blame.

But, after all, it comes to this—the present system of moieties is all wrong, and should be abolished. Special agents and spies should also be done away with. Whether Mr. JAYNE has acted corruptly or not we cannot say, but it is quite clear that he has acted brutally, violently—has attacked the merchants in a spirit like that which animated the leaders of old in a border foray. All this should be stopped, and Congress could stop it within a month from this time. The present scandals ought not to be continued a day longer than is absolutely necessary to pass a law abolishing them. It is not a free-trade question. The *Post* and other papers very unwisely mix up free trade with it, thus setting the protectionists in Congress all aflame, and playing into the hands of JAYNE & CO. Settle the pressing grievances of the merchants first, and talk about free trade afterward. Unfortunately, some people *will* ride their hobbies, in season and out of season, even though they ride them over their friends.

One thing more: we beg to suggest to the Customs authorities everywhere that they ought to make a vast distinction between highly-respectable firms and the common smuggler. Don't treat an old established house as you would a knave who comes in with a false bottom to his trunk, and a lot of lace wrapped round his wife's body. When a firm has been in business for many years, and has a good character, the presumption should be held to be in its favor—especially when the person informing against it is a miserable wretch like the discharged clerk described by Mr. DODGE. The merchants should be protected, rather than handed over to be pillaged by a special agent and a District Attorney. And why do not the merchants stand by each other? Which Collector was it that took most money on account of moieties? It was Mr. GRINNELL, himself a merchant.

CITY BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Unless when the discussion of a new charter or some similarly revolutionary change in local government is pending, it is almost impossible to get a very active public sentiment brought to bear upon the Legislature. There are certain classes of the community who are always active. Among these are the street railroad grabbers and their agents, the rapid-transit men who want City money, and the speculative property-owners forming up town "associations," who want their particular section of the island to be "improved", at a lavish expense, to be borne by the City at large. Reinforced by the ever-active class of professional politicians in and out of office, such influences stand, during a legislative session, for what is known as public opinion. Meanwhile the people, who must ultimately pay for the generous hospitality dispensed by these gentry at Albany and for any measure of success which attends their "strikes" upon the public purse, are minding what they call their own business, and leaving their representatives to settle as they may with interests diametrically opposed to those of the common weal.

For instance, is there one tax-payer in a hundred, or one citizen in a thousand, who has any decided opinion about the merits of the Riverside Avenue bill? And yet this act involves the expenditure of at least three millions of dollars as its immediate result, and of a perfectly indefinite sum in the not distant future. Without going into the history of this measure, which has been clearly indicated in our Albany dispatches, the bill, as amended in the Senate Committee on Cities, has the following remarkable provision: "The work of regulating, grading, paving, sewering, curbing, and guttering the avenues, roads, and sidewalks herein established *or referred to*, shall be determined and performed by the Department of Public Works, and *in the manner by it deemed expedient.*" Thus, there are swept away in one sentence the existing jurisdiction by the Department of Parks over all streets, roads, and avenues within the distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries of any public park, the salutary safeguards of the contract system, and all possibility of securing from gangs of laborers and overseers appointed for political ends an honest day's work for a fair day's wages. The department to which it is proposed to transfer these enormous powers is already overburdened with work and responsibility. The fact that the head of that department is a Republican, and may be expected to use his enormous patronage for party purposes, ought not to weigh for one instant with any honest member of the majority in the Legislature. These little facilities for governing New-York through hired laborers have a tendency, as we know to our cost, to get on the wrong side. Even from a partisan standpoint, there are decided objections to making a cudgel to break our own heads withal. If the Republican Party cannot retain its share in governing the City without cheating the tax-payers, it had better give up the attempt altogether. We have been able to commend Mr. VAN NORT's administration, so far, as an immense improvement, both in economy and efficiency, over that of his predecessor. His continued presence at Albany in connection with measures not obviously demanded by the public interest, and his apparent approval of the system of smuggling jobs into bills in committee, are too suggestive of the methods of TWEED to be good either for his own political prospects or for the prospects of those who sustain him. There is but one way to settle this Riverside avenue dispute: vest the control of the work where it properly belongs, in the Department of Parks, and let the work be put up to public competition, as provided in the charter.

There is another highly-important bill before the Legislature which would probably make more rapid progress if the people's representatives could be made to believe that the people were closely watching its fortunes. We refer to the bill giving the Board of Apportionment power to readjust the tax levy for the year, and relieve the tax-payers from the very heavy burden of 3.40 per cent., which, without this legislation, must be the rate for 1874. Whatever be the feeling now, there will be a very decided outbreak of indignation by next November if the relief asked for is defeated through legislative indifference or political scheming. We shall take some pains to keep the people informed as to who are responsible for delaying the progress of this measure. Then, there is the bill intended to relieve the general body of tax-payers from the necessity of paying for improvements which neighboring property-owners have evaded, owing to some merely technical defect in the levying of the assessment. Fraud should always continue to be a valid ground for vacating assessments, but "irregularity," say in advertising, or some such minor detail, ought not to invalidate a perfectly legal obligation. The Assembly bill simply provides for this, and ought to be promptly passed.

The City and County Consolidation bill has been passed by the Senate, and ought very soon to be heard of from the Assembly Committee on Cities. If anybody is interested in defeating this measure it can only be a few Supervisors who draw, under the existing law, an extra salary, of which it was the clear intention of the new charter to deprive them. The Supervisors recently empowered one of their committees to appoint counsel to represent their "interests" at Albany. In this way the people may find, one of these days, that their money is being spent for the purpose of defeating legislation required for the public benefit. If the Supervisors' counsel, whoever he may be, attempts to retard the progress of the Consolidation bill, it will be worth while inquiring into the kind of arguments he uses for that purpose, and into who are responsible for the instructions under which he acts.

POLICE JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

A strange affair took place in a Police Court on Thursday, before Justice BIXBY. On complaint of a lady who had lost a valuable watch while riding in a Fourth avenue car, two men were arraigned. On discovering her loss, which may have been by theft or accident, for aught she knew, she inserted an advertisement offering a reward of $50 for the recovery of the property. In answer to this came an advertisement announcing that the subscriber was in possession of the lost watch; had paid a larger sum for it than the amount of the reward offered, and expected for its return a more liberal compensation. The owner again advertised, offering $70 reward. This second offer brought to her house a man having a written agreement based upon its terms. A detective in waiting arrested him, and he gave the name of John Smith, which was not his true name. The lady identified him as a passenger on the car in which she lost her watch. At the same time a companion of his was also arrested. Both men were taken before an Inspector of Police, and by him were released. The complainant next sought justice at the Tombs Police Court, where the accused men gave the names of GEORGE SPIKE and CHARLES D. CRAWFORD. The watch was found in the possession of one of them. After considering the evidence above recited, Justice BIXBY dismissed both persons "with a severe reprimand."

This is altogether a queer proceeding on the part of the Justice. Putting the case in its most innocent aspect, could "John Smith" be held guiltless? We certainly think he could not. When he entered into negotiation for the return of that watch, he knew he was wrongfully possessed of another person's property, and even if every previous act of his had been in the strictest accordance with the law, it was his duty, legally as well as morally, not only to see the watch restored to its owner, but to disclose the manner in which it came to his hands. Failing to do this, a charge of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, or both, could and should have been, preferred against him, and only on giving an explicit account of his part in the transaction could any court or jury exonerate him. But without explanation, "John Smith's" conduct is susceptible of the very worst construction possible. And this view is justified by the fact that he was a passenger in the same car with the lady when she lost her property. But this case derives additional importance from another view of it. A certain class of scoundrels, either thieves themselves or brokers for thieves, carry on a thriving trade in the "John Smith" way. Take up the *Herald* any day, and it openly offers the thief of the day before an excellent opportunity to return, for a valuable money consideration, the stolen property, "and no questions asked." In many instances, the thief could in no other way so readily realize upon the proceeds of his nefarious practices. Now, when a cautious scoundrel of this class is caught in a trap of his own setting, a kind Police Justice discharges him with "a severe reprimand," volunteering the information that the law holds him to no accountability for acts of this character. Truly, this must be comforting to the thieves who advertise in the *Herald*.

FALSE NEWS.

The bill entitled an act to declare the publication and dissemination of false news a crime, which was introduced at Albany by Senator JACOBS a day or two since, had its origin with the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange. This action of the Exchange was induced by the serious results as to the standing of that association, caused by the recent introduction of the forged letters relative to the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, and for the alleged perpetration of which Mr. E. D. MOKAY is now under bail to appear for examination. It was found that a warrant in this case could be issued only on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and in order to enable action to be taken in the future in matters of this kind, based upon a graver charge, the bill referred to was prepared.

By the provisions of the bill, any person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence, with the intent of depreciating or advancing the market price of the public funds of the United States, or of the stocks or bonds of any corporation or association, or of any merchandise or commodity whatever, shall be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years. The bill further provides that every person who shall forge the name of any officer of any corporation to any letter, message, or paper whatever, with intent to advance or depreciate the market price of the public funds, or the market price of bonds or stock issued by any corporation, or of gold or silver coin, &c., shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of forgery in the third degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. It would seem that the passage of this bill was needed in order to thoroughly protect those interested; and the Stock Exchange shows by its efforts in this way, and by the adoption of a system of official brokers' contracts, and also by other measures recently taken to prevent fraud, that the members are earnestly desirous to do all that is possible to keep its standing as a business body up to a high mark. Should the bill pass, a strong safeguard for the future will have been obtained.

TAKING A WIFE.

Compulsory marriage is perhaps more frequent outside of the realm of romance than many might suspect. Without referring to the cases where a backward bridegroom is brought to the altar by the threat of a breach-of-promise suit, or the persuasive pistol of a big brother, it may safely be assumed that cruel parents still, in real life as in novels, sometimes force submissive children into distasteful nuptials. Instances, indeed, are not wanting, even in our prosaic age, where maidens have been wooed in the brusque mediæval fashion and manner, *vi et armis*, whether they would or no. But in such cases it usually happens that the bride, however uninviting, is at least unfettered by other matrimonial ties. Coolly to march off another man's wife, and marry her at the point of the pistol, is certainly a novelty in this rough-and-ready style of courtship, whatever may be thought of its excellence.

Yet this is the unusual feat accomplished by a Mr. LIVINGSTON, of this City, if we are to accept the extraordinary tale recited by Mrs. BRUDER, to Police Justice MORGAN, on last Tuesday. Mrs. BRUDER'S husband and LIVINGSTON'S father, according to this strange narrative, are in partnership in the livery-stable business in West Twentieth street. Young LIVINGSTON, who, at the mature age of twenty-two, must be, if the facts here recited are true, a youth of considerable decision of character, made up his mind, we are told, early in last October to marry Mrs. BRUDER. Undeterred by the trifling circumstance that she already had one husband living, and without wasting time in preliminary sighing and ogling, this prompt wooer went to the object of his affections, pistol in hand, and informed her that unless she consented to marry him he would shoot her. A second application of this pressing nature proved effectual, and Mrs. BRUDER, we are to believe, actually went out with LIVINGSTON on the evening of the 25th of October, and under fear of her life was married to him by Rev. W. H. WARDELL, whose alleged certificate of that fact was exhibited to the bewildered Justice. Satisfied with this achievement, the triumphant bridegroom departed, and beyond exercising the playful privilege of brandishing pistols, daggers, and multitudinous oaths about his quasi wife's apartments, is said to have claimed no rights under this novel marriage.

At length, however, these conjugal courtesies became oppressive, and Mrs. BRUDER-LIVINGSTON sought refuge with the Police. It adds greatly to the inherent improbability of her story that our astute Superintendent believed it at once, and sent out a detective on the track of the connubial LIVINGSTON. This officer speedily returned with information that that sprightly young gentleman was accustomed to vary the amusement of matrimony with the more solid delight of burglary. Upon this he was arrested, and being taken before Justice MORGAN, was by that Magistrate held for examination. The LIVINGSTONS, on the other hand, assert that it is a case of blackmail, and that the evidences of burglary, including a full set of tools, were fabricated by the malignant BRUDERS. One thing, nevertheless, appears to be certain, and that is, that the couple were actually married as stated, and whether we accept the explanation that Mrs. BRUDER was coerced, or young LIVINGSTON entrapped, the affair seems utterly inexplicable. In either case, it is not apparent how the officiating clergyman is to free himself from all blame in the matter. Perhaps, however, the blame should rather be cast upon the law, which permits clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony in so loose and irresponsible a manner.

We have referred to this defect before, and it is mainly for the purpose of emphasizing it again that we have thought it worth while to notice this incident at length. There can be no doubt whatever that our regulations regarding marriage are altogether imperfect, and detrimental to public morality. Apparently many of the persons authorized to perform the ceremony take no trouble whatever to satisfy themselves of the identity or competency of the contracting parties, and the law takes no pains to compel them. The other day it was discovered that an ordinance requiring a report of all marriages to be made within a certain specified time to the Register of Vital Statistics, was systematically evaded or neglected, and that many clergymen had exposed themselves to considerable fines. This ought not to be. If the regulation is a wise one, as we do not doubt, it ought to be enforced. Moreover, additional regulations should be devised to prevent the possibility of improper marriages, as for example, bigamous ones or the marriage of minors without consent of their parents or natural guardians, and under the influence of apprehension or deception. That such cases frequently occur, none who read the papers can fail to know. That they are productive of a great amount of domestic misery and social immorality is apparent—all owing to the careless and perfunctory manner in which this most important duty is exercised by many of those on whom it devolves.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, and once more asserted its value as a "drawing" opera by bringing together a large and fashionable concourse. Whether there is occasion to rejoice that the comparatively crude efforts of Verdi are prized by the public beyond the finished work of after years, is doubtful; but everybody interested in the prospects, distant though they are, of regular opera seasons in this country, must be satisfied that there are a few scores in the répertoire which can be interpreted with something more than artistic success. Yesterday's recital surely satisfied all concerned, for it proved both attractive and interesting. The principal parts were in excellent hands, and the ensemble of the entertainment was perfect. The niceties of Mme. Nilsson's style have not, however, as much scope in "Il Trovatore" as in, for instance, "Lucia" and "La Traviata." A vigorous *prima donna dramatica*, whose delivery would be devoid of the numerous and delicious *nuances* of Mme. Nilsson's singing, would be quite as impressive, and there are so few purely sentimental passages in "Il Trovatore" that the refined execution of the Swedish songstress would not be missed by an average audience. But these remarks do not imply that Mme. Nilsson's portrayal of *Leonora* is an ineffective one, while they must be taken to signify that whenever the music permitted it the finish of her work was as clear as ever. The opening cavatina, ("Tacea la notte,") with its cabaletta; and the air, "D'amor sull' ali rosee," afforded the artist two distinct opportunities for the assertion of the skill and taste as a vocalist we have time and again been glad to pay tribute to; and the finale of the second act revealed simultaneously the expressiveness of her song and the force of her acting. Miss Cary, as heretofore, was *Azucena*, and approved herself once more a very intelligent and graceful, and, above all, a very melodious representative of the personage. Signor Campanini as *Manrico*, produced, in spite of a steady struggle against encroaching hoarseness, the wonted effect, the duet with Miss Cary, including "Mal reggendo" securing for both performers an enthusiastic recall, and "Di quella pira" being declared by the applause as stirring as of old. It only remains to add that Signor Del Puente portrayed *Di Luna*, and that he rendered "Il balen" so well that its repetition was insisted upon. To-day, at the matinée, Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Mlle. Torriani, M. Capoul, and Signori Nannetti and Scolara are to appear in "Mignon."

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

"Faust" was sung at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The chief feature of interest in the representation was the portrayal of *Margarita* by Mlle. Sorel, an artist who has sung in Italy and in Mexico. Mlle. Sorel, who, in spite of her name, is an Italian by birth, made a favorable impression. She is young—though scarcely maidenly enough in form for *Margarita*—decidedly handsome, and her voice, as far as could be ascertained from a hearing in a house so ill adapted to operatic entertainments as the Lyceum, is of good quality, while the upper notes have great power. That Mlle. Sorel has experience on the stage was clearly proven, and, if we cannot set down her *Margarita* as worthy of companionship with the achievements of better-known *prime donne*, it showed plainly that Mr. Maretzek has gotten in Mlle. Sorel a valuable accession to his forces. Signor Vizzani was *Faust*, Signor Rossi-Galli *Mephisto*, Signor Marl *Valentino*, and Miss Leydecker *Siebel*. It should be remembered that at the matinée to-day, Mlle. Ilma Di Murska will sing for the last time for some weeks; a most enticing entertainment cannot but result from the performance of the whole of "Marta," and of the act of "Dinorah" embodying the "shadow song," with Mme. Di Murska in both works.

JANAUSCHEK AS MEDEA.

The tragedy of "Medea," played on Thursday night at Booth's Theatre, in the hands of an actress of the most exalted ability, culture, and experience, but without the divine spark of genius, would have been intolerable. Its long succession of unnatural horrors, its utter want of human interest, would have shocked and disgusted the least sensitive of audiences. In the hands of Mme. Janauschek the tragedy that night was the revelation of the most superlatively original and unmistakable histrionic genius we have ever seen. Its effect upon the audience was positively astounding, and a more unequivocal triumph has not been witnessed on the American stage. The tragedy in itself is the best version of the terrible story of Medea and Jason we have ever seen in the English language. The author's name, Grillsprazer, is one well known to German literature. To him must be accredited the honor of having made a most sublime and coherent tragedy out of the classical and mythological history of Jason and Medea after the sacrilegious theft of the Golden Fleece. It differs in many grave respects from Euripides, from Corneille, and from all the English versions. But the differences are those of an original mind bearing upon a worn subject, and the *ensemble* is such as to place the author on a very high pinnacle in the dramatist's temple of fame. The English translation of Grillsprazer, presented on Thursday, is an unusually good one, the language being smooth, flowing, and sometimes positively eloquent; while the situations are all exceedingly well wrought. Like every other version of "Medea," however, the whole play is "Medea," and the few characters surrounding her are the merest [illegible]

[illegible] was by no means [illegible] sent. The terrible passions of the tragedy, if they could be so called, are too awful to lodge in a human breast. Even her love for *Jason* and her children is taken out of the range of mortal passions, and can only be contemplated with mingled feelings of wonder and awe. To say that Mme. Janauschek realized this ideal by her performance, is to say too little. Her picture of *Medea* was too sublimely terrible to be written about in ordinarily calm language. The mere physical force, the smallest part of Thursday night's acting, required for such a delineation, would exhaust any other half-dozen actresses known to us. And yet Janauschek's first scene laid bare the whole strength and variety of the character. There was no wading through tedious details of "business" for this actress to let us know what her *Medea* was to be like. The first few speeches revealed a monstrosity of passion and suffering, and prepared us fully for what was coming. The first act served chiefly as an exhibition of Janauschek's marvelous declamatory powers. Her wonderful command of the English language was never more finely displayed than in this scene. Her elocution was perfect, and accorded the most delightful variety to the many long speeches of the act. The second act afforded Janauschek her grandest opportunities. Here every passion by which *Medea* is shaken was brought into view. One succeeded the other with extraordinary rapidity. The touch of the woman's nature, in her thoughts toward *Creusa*, was followed by the burning jealousy of the tigress, and that again by the despair of the widowed and childless wife and mother, only to culminate in the wild and blinding fury of a revengeful fiend. This scene, the grandest of the play, was acted by Mme. Janauschek with a sustained power and an overwhelming intensity, which held the audience spell-bound, and as each phase of passion followed the other its effect was only to be seen in the intense expression on the faces of the auditors, who, at the fall of the curtain, fairly rose from their seats, and summoning the grand woman before the footlights three times almost deafened her with their applause and cheers. The third act of the play is the most familiar one, and consists of *Medea's* scene with her children, and their refusal to accompany their mother in exile. As might be supposed, such a scene as this was liable to call forth the greatest powers of the actress. And it did so, but in a peculiar manner. Every burst of womanly emotion was smothered as it arose. Sorrow and despair contended with pride, jealousy, and hatred, and the pathos of the scene, as Janauschek played it, was a pathos far too deep for tears. The whole of this act was a marvel not of art, but of genius, and the fourth and last act brought this sublime performance to a fitting and unique culmination. The outward qualities by which Janauschek displays her genius are perhaps too familiar to call for remark here. It may not be out of place, however, to speak of her statuesque grace, which was never seen to greater advantage than in the classical robes of *Medea*. Every pose was a study, and her art in this respect was plainly apparent in the effective groupings of all the subsidiary characters of the play. During the progress of the piece the actress was called before the curtain eight times, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause we ever remember hearing in New-York. The support was as good as the nature of the piece allowed. Miss Mary Wells had the only opportunity of acting, and she came out exceedingly strong in the last act, and proved herself a worthy associate of Janauschek. It is but fair to call attention to the admirable setting of all the pieces produced during this engagement, that of Thursday night being notably fine. The audience was the largest to which Mme. Janauschek has played, and we hope for the sake of the public that "Medea" may be repeated at an early day.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

Mme. Pauline Lucca sang in "Fra Diavolo," at the Stadt Theatre, last evening. The lady's very piquant and natural personation of *Zerlina* has been already dealt with, and no higher praise can be now claimed for it than an acknowledgment that it is neither musically nor dramatically inferior to a performance long ago adverted to as not to be outdone in any respect. This night, "Don Juan" is to be the opera.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The Aimée opera-bouffe troupe, with its director, Mr. Chizzola, returned from Havana day before yesterday, after a brilliant campaign in Cuba and in Mexico. They were landed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 8 o'clock in the evening they performed "La Fille de Mme. Angot" at the Brooklyn Academy. The New-York season is to be entered upon Monday.

CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association is to represent "A Morning Call" and "Everybody's Friend" at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house this evening, the performance being given for the benefit of the poor of the Nineteenth Ward.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

A concert tendered by the Liederkranz Society to its conductor, Herr Agricol Paur, is to occur at Steinway Hall this evening. Bruch's "Odysseus" will be given by the choral force of the society and a full orchestra; the work has never before been heard in public.

M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.

M. Paul Juignet will benefit by this evening's representation of French plays at the Lyceum Theatre. The programme is of unquestionable novelty and liberality, and we have no doubt that M. Juignet will see that it is efficiently interpreted.

TO-DAY'S MATINÉES.

In addition to the opera matinées, several special afternoon entertainments are to occur to-day. Mr. Thomas announces a concert at Steinway Hall, with a fine programme. Mr. Wallack offers the final day-representation of "Money." At Booth's, Mme. Janauschek is to perform in three acts of "Mary Stuart," and in the comedietta called "Come Here." The regular matinée recitals may be attended at the other houses.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Oregon Republican State Convention is to be held in Salem on Wednesday, April 8.

The Alabama Democratic State Committee have decided to call their State Convention on Wednesday, July 29.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* seems to expect that Allen C. Beach will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of this State.

The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal* calls attention to the fact that Senator Frelinghuysen, of that State, early expressed distinct sympathy with the Philadelphia project for a World's Fair.

Members of the Boston Board of Trade are urging the necessity of so amending its constitution that no property, money, room, or employe of the board shall hereafter be used for political purposes.

A Haverhill paper brings forward John E. Sanford, of Taunton, for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, on the ground that he has a clear record and the confidence of the people.

Newcastle is the only town in New-Hampshire holding its election for local officers before the State election. It took place Tuesday, and the entire Republican ticket was elected by a largely increased majority over last year.

While a contested election case was under investigation in the Ohio Senate a few days ago, the Democratic member temporarily in the chair told another member, who asked leave of absence, that he "

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE INTEREST IN THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT RAPIDLY DYING OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—There has been no developments in the temperance line to-day worthy of note, and the public interest in the movement of the women is rapidly dying out. It is hardly to be anticipated that the ladies will again attempt to make war upon the saloons by a bar-room crusade, as they seem to be now turning their attention to the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law. They think if they can succeed in closing the doors of the saloons on Sunday they will have accomplished enough. At the daily temperance prayer-meeting, which was held this afternoon in the Baptist Church in Kensington, Mrs. E. J. French advocated the raising of an army of 1,000 women to wait upon the Mayor on Thursday next and urge him to enforce the Sunday law. She stated that preparations were on foot to successfully carry out the idea, and she thought it would be done.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A committee of citizens to-day presented Mayor Stokley with a petition with 4,000 signatures attached, asking the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law. In reply, the Mayor stated that whatever rule was laid down by the Judges of the Quarter Sessions he would follow. He had been waiting for two years for an expression by the court of a rule to guide them in the line of evidence required to secure the conviction of offenders.

OHIO.

ACTION BY THE LADIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 6.—The ladies of Findlay, Hancock County, a city of 5,000 inhabitants, after a series of enthusiastic meetings which were participated in by the better class of citizens generally, assembled this morning in the Methodist Church, to the number of 300, and after several hours spent in prayer 115 of them sallied forth. Seven saloons were visited in the forenoon, at each one of which the ladies were refused admittance, and they were compelled to do their praying and singing on the sidewalk. In the afternoon the praying band was increased to 150, and some half dozen more saloons visited, with no success. To-morrow morning they will divide up in squads, and resume operations. At Maumee City, Lucas County, an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday night, and a still larger one Wednesday night, formally indorsed by all of the churches of the city, at which a declaration of principles was adopted and pledges prepared, which are to be circulated to-morrow. Two saloons have been closed there from sheer fright. At Lima, Allen County, the movement is in progress, but with no results thus far. In Sandusky and Toledo the Sunday temperance meetings are maintained with increasing interest, and are likely to culminate in active demonstrations within two or three weeks.

ACTION OF THE WOMAN'S PRAYER LEAGUE AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 6.—Friday, the 6th, will be memorable in the annals of Dayton. The Woman's Prayer League, in two divisions, of about twenty women each, commanded by Mrs. Rev. Dr. Weakley, the wife of Presiding Elder Weakley of the Cincinnati Conference, and Mrs. J. Harry Thomas, a handsome young married lady, marched upon the 300 bar-rooms of Dayton through the drenching rain and sloppy streets. When the columns debouched from the English Lutheran Church, after morning prayers, the commotion in the streets was intense. The "saloonists" were instantly notified to put their houses in order and to stand on guard. They were visibly agitated, a natural consequence of an assault to which no physical or even legal resistance could be offered. Mrs. Weakley's column moved up Jefferson street to Fischer's, and marched directly to his door, which was shut in their faces. when the women dropped on their knees and began their devotions. In the meantime a considerable crowd gathered, curiously watching the operations, while the women prayed and sang by turns. Some of the spectators were visibly affected, but many made coarse side remarks, although no indignities were offered to the devotees. The spectacle was profoundly impressive. Fischer firmly refused to take the pledge. Moving a door or two south, the women halted at Winship's "St. Charles," which was full of men drinking. Mrs. Weakley offered him the pledge over the counter, which he declined, and proceeded to wait on his customers]who, unabashed took their "toddies" as if nothing unusual was going on. A gentleman next door invited the ladies into his office, where they sang and prayed. A few doors below they drew up in front of Nick Clemens' restaurant and saloon, where the door was closed in their faces. They knelt in the filth again, and, after devotions, Mrs. Weakley went to the side door to interview Clemens. She asked, "Wont you give up the business?" Clemens sternly replied "No," saying that his place was quiet enough until the women came. In the meantime a crowd had filled the bar-room completely, and drank copiously, while the women sang and prayed, making considerable noise. The crowd had now largely increased outside, but the Police kept a passage-way clear, and respectful attention was paid to the extraordinary scene.

The Becket House was visited next. Riebold, the landlord, invited them into the gentlemen's parlor, where they prayed and sang, after which Mrs. Weakley was introduced to Mr. Beber, owner of the bar, who curtly said he intended to continue his business until he found something better. Riebold invited the ladies to dinner, and some of them accepted. Haddock, the heaviest lager-beer seller in Dayton, was visited. He was curt and stern, and did not want his business interfered with. He went outside with a pencil and paper to take names to prosecute for damages to his business.

The Becker Brothers were visited, with a similar result, and the ladies were permitted to occupy the saloon. The bar was surrounded with a dense mass of men, who occupied all the attention of five bar-keepers. The ladies, sung, prayed, and retired. Meanwhile the column under Mrs. Thomas marched into the little saloon of Harry Smith, on Sixth street, who had been advertising his place for sale for $20 for a month past, and, after a little, he surrendered, the women congratulating him with feminine fervor. This was the only success of the day. Subsequently they visited the Ross Theatre, but were denied admission by all but Ross, who held a private conference with them in his back room. It seems that he wants to sell out.

In the afternoon two columns alternated over the ground respectively traversed in the morning. At Ross', in the afternoon, there was much loud, nasty, and vulgar talk that no lady should hear. But this is an incident that will, from day to day, become common. One man put up a prayer among the ladies which almost provoked the crowd into an unpleasant demonstration. The feeling expressed was that the men had better keep away from the women and do their praying at church. There was considerable ribaldry and scoffing among the outside crowd, and the first day's work was encouraging only because it was a beginning. All day the prayer-meeting was held. The work will proceed to-morrow, but the enterprise the Women's Praying League have entered upon is appalling. The foe they seek to conquer is organized and determined, and it looks as if nothing but the strong arm of the law would make an impression upon them. Most of them care no more for prayers at their saloons than for an empty "pop-bottle."

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT WESLEY CHAPEL —RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 6.—The Wesley Chapel temperance meeting to-night was immense. All standing room was taken. Mayor Johnston was on the stage. Hon. Charles W. Rowland presided. Brief speeches were made by men and women, and much time was spent in prayer and singing. Another mass-meeting was appointed for Monday night at Wesley Chapel. A union temperance meeting of the churches was appointed for Sunday night. Several ministers announced that they would preach on temperance next Sunday. Mr. Rowland said he saw many Cincinnati saloon-keepers in the audience. Public interest appears to be well wrought up, and the attention was excellent.

The following resolution from eight firms—wholesale druggists—was read:

Whereas, We believe the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is productive of evil, its misuse a positive injury, and its excessive use the source of many crimes which the law is called upon to suppress and punish; therefore we, the wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, feel that every movement that will tend to mitigate and suppress this evil should have our moral support and aid in good faith; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as wholesale druggists of Cincinnati, will not sell or fill any orders for spirituous liquors except to physicians or druggists; and that we will not sell or fill orders for it when we have reason to believe it is to be sold or used as a beverage.

This was the result of a meeting of druggists held during the afternoon. It was announced that another druggist, who was absent from the city, would sign the pledge. This declaration of the druggists was received with tumultuous applause.

THE WORK IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 6.—The crusaders adopted the plan of working by committees to-day, a number of ladies moving around in carriages and omnibuses, the weather being bad. Arrangements have been made for two visits daily to the principal restaurants of the city by ladies who have been in the habit of getting their party suppers there, and who propose to forbid wine hereafter. The proprietors resist more than one prayer-meeting daily. The saloon department of Ohlern's depot restaurant has been closed, which is the first signal of victory of the crusade in Columbus.

INDIANA.

LARGE MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS—EFFECT ON THE GRANTING OF LICENSES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—A mass-meeting of the friends of the ladies' temperance movement was held to-night at Masonic Hall, at which Hon. A. G. Porter presided. Hon. W. W. Carry, Secretary of State, was Secretary. The meeting opened with prayer by Dr. R. T. Brown, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are in full and hearty sympathy with the women's movement and look to it under God to arouse a public sentiment which will finally banish intemperance from the land, and that we pledge to them our aid and assistance in every practicable way by giving time, talk, prayer, and money as they shall call upon us.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to learn why the laws are not strictly enforced, especially the nine o'clock clauses of the Temperance Law, and learn who are the delinquent officers, and what steps are necessary to compel them to do their duty in this regard.

The crusade continues with unabated zeal. Meetings have been held in all the wards and organizations effected. At the Commissioner's to-day, out of thirteen applications, but one permit was granted. The others were either rejected or withdrawn.

CALIFORNIA.

A PRAYING CRUSADE ORGANIZED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Some of the women of this city have organized a praying crusade, and will commence a war against the bar-rooms on Monday next. They have designated nine saloons on Front street and Sacramento street where they will make the first assault. They ask the co-operation of the ladies of all parts of the coast.

KANSAS.

PREPARING FOR A CRUSADE IN PARSONS.

PARSONS, Kan., March 6.—The principal druggists and saloon-keepers of this city received notice by postal cards, to-day, that the friends of temperance would visit them on Wednesday next and pray with them, and continue calling and praying from day to day until the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors ceased in this place.

NEW-YORK.

THE MOVEMENT IN LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 6.—A public meeting of citizens to consider local temperance matters was held at Good Templars' Hall, in this city, last evening. The attendance was large and much feeling was manifested. Speeches strongly against the liquor traffic were made by Mayor Waters, Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, Judge Gardiner, and others. Stringent resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed on permanent organization and to form a plan of future operations. The meeting adjourned to next Monday evening. There is talk of forming a praying band here.

LOCAL NOTES.

IN THIS CITY.

The ladies who have banded together to do service for the temperance cause in this City held their first public meeting in Bain Hall, in Lafayette place, at 2 P. M., yesterday. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. Mrs. Anna Smith, who is well known in connection with mission work in the City, presided, and the exercises were opened by singing the favorite hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," after which prayer was offered. Mrs. Smith said she was sorry to announce that the death of a relative necessitated the non-attendance of Mrs. Vermuel. She then addressed a few remarks to the women and urged them to resolve now, if they had never done so before, to do something for the cause of temperance; and invited every one present to participate in the proceedings. Mr. A. T. McMullen then came forward and spoke at considerable length, advising the ladies to adopt some plan of action in their crusade against intemperance. He suggested that they should distribute and obtain signatures to total abstinence pledges, induce real-estate owners to promise not to lease property to rum-sellers, and to wait upon the City officials, and see that the law was enforced with regard to the sale of liquor. He also stated to the audience that they would be called upon for money to aid the cause. Mrs. A. B. Lawrence said that the women had their hearts in the temperance work, and they did not propose to stop agitating the question until every rum shop in New-York was shut up. She saw no impropriety in the ladies visiting the saloons and praying in them. For one she would volunteer to kneel in the mud from Monday morning till Saturday night in order to close rum shops, and rescue men from drunkard's graves. The speaker then detailed the result of her visit on Thursday to a large saloon in Houston street, and said she thought she had done some good by going there. She and other ladies had enlisted in the work, and proposed visiting more saloons, and importuning the owners to cease trafficking rum. They trusted in God, and they would succeed. A lady member of the Forsyth street M. E. Church, whose name was not given, said she thought it was as great a crime to lease a building for a liquor saloon as it was to run a whisky shop. She knew too many professed Christians who leased their property to rum-sellers. She was glad to announce that two of this class had just promised her to do so no more. A collection was then taken up, and Rev. Mr. Parker, Pastor of the Seventh street M. E. Church, addressed the meeting, saying that he was in favor of a movement in this City similar to that so successfully prosecuted by the women in Ohio. He had no charity for the rum-seller, and did not believe in moderation. Miss Doty made a few remarks attesting her interest in the movement, and an old gentleman from Washington announced that it was gratifying to him to be able to state that at least one-fourth of the Senators and members of Congress at Washington were temperance men. Mrs. Anna Smith then suggested that the ladies circulate pledges among the audience and obtain signatures. The suggestion was complied with and a long list of names was obtained in a few minutes. The President said that there were many ways to promote the cause of temperance, and one was for the women present to refuse in future to patronize grocers who sold whisky. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

A women's temperance prayer-meeting was held yesterday in the Sunday school-rooms of the Monroe Place Reformed Church, on the Heights. The meeting was well attended, and addresses were made by several members of the Women's Temperance Society. Miss Smiley gave a history of the temperance movement in the West. A letter was read from Rev. W. C. Steele in reference to holding another mass-meeting next week. After some debate the following resolutions were adopted, with the exception of the seventh:

First—It is proposed to canvass the churches and the community for the purpose of obtaining the names of all the women who are willing to engage personally in this work.

Second—The women rely mainly upon prayer and upon divine aid both to qualify them for their work and to reveal to them the best means for its accomplishment.

Third—They propose to establish and sustain temperance prayer-meetings in various sections of the City.

Fourth—They propose to circulate the temperance pledge among all classes, especially among our laboring population and the young.

Fifth—They propose to remonstrate with landlords against the renewal of leases or rents used for the liquor-sellers, making an earnest appeal to them to abandon the business.

Seventh—The women propose to divide themselves into small bands, each band to consist of not more than six, to assign to each band a limited number of liquor saloons, which the ladies composing the band are to visit from time to time in a quiet way for the purpose of kind and persuasive entreaty with the dealers to desist from the business, employing such moral and religious influences as may seem wise and practicable.

Eighth—They also propose to employ such other methods for advancing the cause as experience and the leadings of the spirit and of Providence may suggest. With the sympathy, with the moral and pecuniary support of the clergy, the churches and the friends of temperance, and with the blessing of God, the women feel that much may be done to abate the evils of intemperance even in the large City of Brooklyn.

The next prayer-meeting will be held at the same place on Friday next at 10 A. M.

THE WORK ON LONG ISLAND.

A lady who has become deeply interested in the Long Island temperance movement, and who has been the means of organizing a number of flourishing societies, conducted an open temperance prayer-meeting in Covert's Woods, Maspeth, yesterday, to pray for the conversion of John Eden, a liquor-dealer. His saloon is a favorite resort for excursionists and the East New-York gentry, and, therefore, his custom is large, making it a good field for the ladies to work upon. A full corps of ladies managed the meeting, singing and praying being the principal features. John Eden was in the audience, but he was not converted. In Long Island City a mass temperance meeting will be held at Smithsonian Hall, at Central Avenue and Third street, at which time a lodge of the Order of Good Templars will be organized. To-morrow afternoon a temperance prayer-meeting, under the immediate supervision of ladies, will be held in Temperance Hall, on Central Avenue. At the County Convention, to be held in Astoria on Monday night, where delegates from all quarters of the county will be present, influential speakers will address the assemblage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts for internal revenue yesterday were $298,505.

The ice left the St. Croix River yesterday morning, and the river is now clear to the bridge.

The State Constables yesterday seized $700 worth of liquors at the American House, Boston.

The freshet in the Hudson River at Albany is receding, and barges are loading preparatory to starting for New-York.

Stephen Dooley, of Philadelphia, who was bitten by a dog, is now in a critical condition from an attack of hydrophobia.

George Mason, an old convict, committed suicide in San Francisco on Thursday night. He cut his head nearly off with a razor.

The payments at the Philadelphia Tax Collector's office yesterday amounted to $800,000, it being the first day for the payment of city taxes.

Charles M. Pond, of Hartford, Conn., has been elected Vice President *pro tem.* of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to succeed Mr. Burrall, and to act until the return of President Bishop

Jehial B. Smith, a farmer, residing near Howell's Depot, N. Y., returning from Virginia, finding that the train did not stop at the James Street Depot, Middletown, N. Y., attempted to jump off yesterday, and was fatally injured.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 7—1 A. M.—A storm centre has moved north-east from Texas to the upper lake region, accompanied by brisk high winds, cloudy and rainy weather; the latter has extended eastward to the lower lake region, Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, but partly as snow over New-York, Lake Ontario, and Northern Michigan; clear and clearing weather is now prevailing from the southern portions of Illinois and Missouri to Louisiana and Texas. The Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre in the upper lake region will move north-east into Canada.

For Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, falling temperature, clear and clearing weather, and north to west winds, diminishing in force, which conditions will extend over the Lower Ohio Valley and Tennessee during the day, and over the upper lake region during the day and evening.

For the Gulf States, west to north winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather, with probably a "norther" in Texas.

For the South Atlantic States, fresh and brisk south to west winds, generally cloudy weather, and light rain, with clearing weather during Saturday night.

For the Middle States, fresh to brisk easterly winds, veering to southerly, cloudy and rainy weather, except partly as snow in New-York, followed by clearing weather during the evening over the southern and western portion.

For the lower lake region, brisk and probably high south-east winds, veering to south-west, with rain or snow, clearing away during the afternoon or evening over Lake Erie, and at night over Lake Ontario.

For New-England, north-east to south-east winds, rain, and snow, and rising temperature, the former increasing to fresh and brisk. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will rise quite rapidly. The Mississippi will continue rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	32°	3 P. M.	33°
6 A. M.	30°	6 P. M.	29°
9 A. M.	33°	9 P. M.	29°
12 M.	34°	12 M.	27°
Average			30⅞°

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union at Pythagoras Hall, last night, Thos. Sutliffe presiding, a resolution was passed calling for the passage of the bill by the Legislature known as Daly's bill, providing that the Common Council shall have the "naming of the departments for the prosecution of the public works."

A committee composed of H. Groeme, D. S. Griffin, and D. Burns was appointed to appear before the Congressional Committee now in Session at the Superintendent's office at the New Post Office to investigate the working of the Eight-hour law, and the charges against the Government Supervising Architect, Mullet, for alleged violations of the same. On motion, a resolution was also passed, correcting the statements of the Superintendent of Public Works W. H. Adams, in his reports, to the effect that there is great danger of a resumption of strikes during this Spring over the eight-hour question, and the Secretary was instructed to acquaint Mr. Adams of the fact that there are at present no differences between the working men and employers on that point. The eight-hour system, it was stated in the course of the debate, has been adopted by the following trades: The bricklayers, the plasterers, the stone-cutters, the stone-masons, the stair-builders, the greater part of the carpenters, and part of the house-painters. It was argued that statements like the above, creating groundless fears of a strike in the Spring, are injurious to a prospective revival of the building trade.

BURNING OF HILLSDALE (MICH.) COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 6.—Information has been received here of the burning of Hillsdale (Mich.) College building this morning, between 2 and 4 o'clock. The east hall was saved, together with considerable furniture, a portion of the library, and all the musical instruments. Loss $75,000; insurance $50,000. Halls and recitation-rooms were immediately secured, and there will be no interruption in any department. The institution is denominational, and is under the control of the Free-will Baptists.

RAILROAD TRAINS DELAYED BY SNOW-DRIFTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The snow-storm in the Sierra Nevada Mountains continues, and railroad trains are delayed by the snow-drifts. Snow plows are constantly employed in breaking through the drifts. This is the severest snow-storm ever known in that part of the country.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steamer Italy, Capt. Thomson, Liverpool Feb. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with merchandise and 131 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst, arrived last night. She experienced very heavy westerly gales up to longitude 50°, and from thence moderate weather.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

In an article in yesterday's TIMES, with the above head, it was stated "The Department of Public Parks was charged with giving out special contracts to the amount of $—." It should have been the Department of Public Works.

ALBANY.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL—ANOTHER DEBATE ON ADJOURNMENT—IMMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, March 6, 1874.

The greater part of this morning's session of the Senate was spent in a discussion of the Appropriation bill. After a long and tedious debate on a number of unimportant amendments proposed by Senators Jacobs, King, and Johnson, the bill was progressed. After it had been disposed of, the usual Friday debate on adjournment occurred, and resulted in the taking of a recess until Monday evening next.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

From the statistical list of the Senate, which has just been prepared, it appears that the oldest Senator is Albert G. Dow, aged sixty-five; the youngest is Franklin W. Tobey, aged twenty-nine. Eight are between the ages of thirty and forty, ten between forty and fifty, eleven between fifty and sixty, and two between sixty and seventy. Of the thirty-two members, three are farmers, five manufacturers, thirteen lawyers, four merchants, two bankers, one contractor, one engineer, one railroad operator, one insurance agent, and one printer.

THE EMIGRANT HEAD-MONEY BILL.

A majority of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation this morning reported in favor of the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Emigration to increase the tax on emigrants to $2 a head. Senator Ganson dissented from the report of the majority, on the ground that the tax was unconstitutional and not necessary.

SENATE NOTES.

A bill introduced by Senator Selkreg amends the General Railroad law by authorizing Justices of the Supreme Court as well as County Judges to appoint Commissioners.

Senator Connolly presented a bill providing that whenever moneys are paid by the State to any county on account of any volunteers enlisted into the United States service, any such money not applied for this purpose shall be returned to the State, and in case such funds have been applied by the counties for other purposes, a certificate to that effect shall be made to the State Treasurer, and the amount raised by the county in the next tax-levy.

IMPORTANT TO CORPORATIONS.

Senator Tobey introduced a bill relating to the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, or chemical purposes, and providing that each stockholder of such corporation shall have the right to cast only one vote for one Trustee on each and every share of stock held by him. Any person who shall receive one-tenth of the entire number of votes cast at such election shall be considered duly elected to the office of Trustee. Any person who shall receive two-tenths of the entire vote cast at such election shall be entitled a Trustee of the second class, and his power shall be in the like proportion, and his obligations and responsibilities shall be in the like proportion. The act shall not apply to any corporation hereafter organized, unless the certificate to be filed at its organization shall state that its provisions are intended to apply to such corporation; and any other fraccional part of the whole number of votes necessary for the election of a Trustee, or necessary to designate the class to which he shall belong, may be substituted for the fractional tenths named in the first section of the act, provided the intention to make such substitution is distinctly set forth in said certificate. The numerical designation of each elected Trustee shall be according to the number of fractional tenths of the entire vote cast which he shall receive at such election. The certificate of the Inspector of Elections shall state the class to which each Trustee is elected. On all questions which shall come before the Board of Trustees, each Trustee shall have the number of votes indicated by the number of the class to which he belongs, so that he shall have one vote in the board for each one-tenth of the entire vote which shall have been cast for him at such election, and in all matters pertaining to the management.

BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session of the Assembly to-day was devoted principally to the third reading of bills. The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the United States Loan Company.

Authorizing the Brooklyn Trust Company to reduce its capital stock.

To extend the time in which the Canandaigua, Palmyra and Ontario Railroad must be put in operation.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company.

Confirming assessments for sewers in Brooklyn, as laid down on map "L."

Extending the time for the organization of the Mutual Trust Institution, New-York.

To incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerial Society of the State of New-York, and adjoining States.

Amending the act relative to the City Court of Yonkers.

AVAILABLE FUNDS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. Leake introduced a bill to-day which authorizes any savings bank in the County of New-York to keep the available funds on deposit in any bank organized under the laws of this State or of the United States. The amount deposited must not exceed twenty per cent. of the capital of the bank of deposit. It is provided that the bank of deposit shall be selected by a vote of the majority of the Trustees of the savings institution.

A LOCAL PALACE COACH COMPANY.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill incorporating the "Quick-transit Palace Coach Company." The incorporators named in the bill are Samuel Copeland, George Albert Jones, A. J. Dittenhoefer, T. R. Butler, Thomas E. Stewart, Norman Andrews, James Rogers, Joseph J. Donohue, and Patrick Keenan. The company are authorized to run their coaches from a point commencing at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, through Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Broadway, and thence through such streets and to such ferries, railroad depots, &c., as the public convenience may require. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000. The act provides that every passenger is entitled to a seat, and the person in charge of the coach must refuse to receive any additional passengers when every seat is occupied. The fare is fixed at twenty-five cents for each adult passenger.

The House adjourned to Monday evening.

PNEUMATIC DISPATCH.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Biglin, providing for the incorporation of a Pneumatic Dispatch Company, for the purpose of forwarding mails, parcels, &c., in the City of New-York and its suburbs. The incorporators mentioned in the bill are: L. W. Emerson, H. Tracy Arnold, T. L. Harrison, C. H. Scrymser, J. M. Strong, and John R. Lawrence.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF ADA NOYES.

The remains of the late Mrs. Ada Noyes, the talented and well-known actress, who died of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a pet dog, a few days ago, were removed from her late boarding-house yesterday morning, and taken to the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, en route for Hamerton, N. J., where they are to be enterred. The body was enclosed in a handsome, highly-polished rose-wood casket, richly inlaid with silver mountings, and bore on the plate the simple inscription, "My Ada." The remains were conveyed to a hearse, which was in waiting, and, in charge of her husband and a few friends, were taken to the depot. The funeral services over the body will be either to-day or on Sunday, at Hamerton, where the interment will take place.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

On Tuesday afternoon Wm. Lawrence, a disabled sailor, left the Naval Hospital, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, where he has been a patient for the past two years, to visit some friends, who, he said, resided a short distance from the hospital. He did not return until the following afternoon, when he made his appearance at the gate accompanied by an unknown man. Both Lawrence and his companion were considerably under the influence of liquor, and the former was very unsteady and could scarcely stand on his feet. Dr. Williams, in charge of the hospital, at once ordered his removal to his usual quarters. Dr. Williams made inquiries from the stranger as to where Lawrence had been during the preceding night, and the former stated that he had been to his house, and that when going up stairs he fell a considerable distance and seemed to have been severely injured. Lawrence, after his removal to the hospital, sunk into a stupor, rapidly grew worse, and died Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. A post-mortem examination was made on the body yesterday, when it was found that the neck had been broken. With the exception of a few slight scratches and bruises on the body, there were no other indications of violence. Yeste day afternoon Dr. Williams reported the above facts to Coroner Whitehill, who at once communicated with the Police of the Fourth Precinct, with a view to the clearing up of the mystery surrounding the case. Owing to certain suspicious features, in addit on to those already mentioned, Detective Corr has been detailed to make an investigation.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.

The Junior Exhibition of the College of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall. The stage was occupied by Vice President Rouer, Profs. Dogherty, Barton, Spencer, Werner, Morales, Waterhouse, Hawkins, Anthon, and Draper, Rev. Dr. Howland, Gen. Velle, Trustees Budd, Baker, Sherwood, and Hopkins. Gen. Alexander Webb, the President of the college, presided. The hall was well filled with the friends of the students, and the proceedings were varied and entertaining. The sophomores occupied the front balcony. The following is the programme of the exercises:

1.	Morbid Sentimentalism	Gibson Putzel
2.	American Antiquities	George N. Messiter
3.	The Wing and the Footstep	Henry E. Jenkins
4.	Joseph Mazzini	William T. Traud
5.	The Value of the Axiom	Nelson D. Spencer
6.	Imagination and Character	A. Goldsmith
7.	Average Manhood	Wilbur Larremore
8.	Home Influence	C. Sumner Wilkerstie
9.	The Value of Work	Hanford Crawford
10.	Man's Relation to Man	James T. Harper
11.	Music and Morals	W. Burnet Tuttle
12.	Milton	Henry S. Hewitt
13.	Honor	Charles D. Luscomb
14.	The Law of Liberty	Louis Werner

Many of the orations were delivered with force and pathos, combined with an easy elegance of manner that would do credit to more advanced pupils in the rhetorical art, and the audience showed their appreciation by frequent manifestations of applause. The oration of Mr. A. Goldsmith on "Imagination and Character," and that of Wm. T. Traud on "Joseph Mazzini," showed considerable proficiency, while the oration of Mr. Louis Werner on the "Law of Liberty," also possessed much merit. Several other pieces on the programme were also admired. Many of those taking part in the exercises were presented with bouquets on returning from the stage.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A social event, of some interest in a small sphere, took place the day before yesterday in the marriage of the eldest daughter of Mr. Cyrus W. Field (whose younger sisters were married many years ago) to a Mr. Lindley, a son of the good old missionary to Africa, whose large family, on returning to America, have been kindly cared for by friends, and aided to situations and to obtain an education. This son is a clerk in a down town house, and is highly esteemed by his employers. His modest position is no objection to his rich father-in-law, who himself rose from nothing, and whose excellent lady was a bright little school mistress, a smart Connecticut girl, who is able to tell her aristocratic English friends how she was glad once to earn a few dollars as an assistant in a country school. It is pleasant to see those who began at the bottom of the ladder climbing upward, especially when they are never ashamed of their humble ori gin.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The subject of Mr. Beecher's discourse last evening was "Death and the Future Condition of Man." We are all to be in an exalted state after death, said Mr. Beecher, but what that is no one knows. All earthly gifts would pass away. Faith, hope, and charity only would survive the wreck. There was always a yearning on the part of persons in trouble, and that yearning had a right to become a refuge for the imagination. Keeping up hope stimulates courage, said he. It did not appear what form we should take after death. The Scriptures left room for liberty of the imagination. He could read with pleasure in the Revelations that God sat on a great white throne, surrounded by four and twenty angels continually playing on harps, but when an effort was made to reduce this statement to a scientific basis, it seemed absurd to him. In reference to the visions often witnessed by dying persons, he said that previous to death the disease of the sufferer was sometimes transferred to the brain; under that influence they saw visions, heard voices, and music. He liked to think that to the departing spirit the opaque body became transparent, but from a scientific standpoint he did not believe it; when an analysis of the phenomenon was begun, the comfort which it afforded to the imagination disappeared. He had seen certain qualities of persons in a dying state very much stimulated. Persons of foreign birth dying in this country would sometimes speak their native language on their death-bed, which, perhaps, they had not spoken since their childhood.

From Distinguished Clergymen.

The undersigned clergymen having had teeth extracted under the direction of Dr. COLTON, and under the influence of his Nitrous Oxide Gas, without pain, and with no disagreeable effects whatever, cheerfully express our opinion that the process is perfectly safe and a great boon to suffering humanity.

S. IRENÆUS PRIME,
CHARLES F. DEEMS,
JOSEPH HOLDICH,
URIAH SCOTT,
E. P. ROGERS,
STEPHEN H. TYNG,
THEO. L. CUYLER.

Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

TOBACCO REMEDY—How to Quit its Use; How to Stop Drinking, or the Experience of Poor Mrs. Harris; Remorse of a Druggist's Clerk; How to Get Well and Keep Well; in SCIENCE OF HEALTH for March; twenty cents, or $2 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Many first-class physicians use and recommend the Imperial Vapor Baths, both as a luxury and as auxiliary to medical treatment. No ice-cold water to shock the system, but gentle showers, tempered to suit each bather. Private departments for ladies or gentlemen. No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PLEURITIC ATTACKS SUBDUED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs.—A medicinal preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless and reliable. This old-established Lotion is solely intended for the removal of moth patches, freckles, and tan. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Pimples on the Face, Black-heads, or Flesh-worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted Skin Doctor, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skilful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures, with special prescriptions, all eruptive and other scalp diseases. Also, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, and moist, dry, and scaly dandruff.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Second-story Windows and Scuttles protected, and all anxiety about burglary removed by applying Nelson's Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 7 Murray st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Dr. Pierce's Discovery will Cure a Cough n half the time required by any other medicine.

A. I. Matthews' Arnica Hair Gloss.
The finest hair-dressing in use. No. 85 Murray st.

Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready for inspection. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway.

The Spring Fashion of Gentlemen's Hats for 1874 is ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BAXTER—WEEKS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Robert Weeks, GEORGE STRONG BAXTER to EMMELIE CAMERS, daughter of the late Edward A. Weeks.

LINDLEY—FIELD.—On Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Daniel Lindley, D. D., and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., MARY GRACE, daughter of Cyrus W. Field, to DANIEL ALLEN LINDLEY.

MAR-HALL—LEWIS.—On Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Edward F. Ingersoll, Mr. GILBERT N. MARSHALL to Miss GEORGIANA LEWIS, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BADGER.—On Wednesday, March 4, JAMES M. BADGER, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Old City Guard, Brooklyn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 140 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIDGE.—In Paris, on Thursday, March 5, FAULINE W., widow of the late Lewis E. Bridge, in the 69th year of her age.

BREMOND.—On Wednesday morning, March 4, 1874, CATHERINE BREMOND, widow of the late Dr. Paul

BEN. H. HILL'S SPEECH.

HE IS IN A VERY UNHAPPY FRAME OF MIND, AND CAN SEE LITTLE GOOD IN ANYTHING.

Mr. Ben. H. Hill's speech at the Atlanta meeting of the Southern Historical Society, is published at full in the Atlanta *Herald* of Sunday last. The speech was indorsed by the formal vote of those present, as a just statement of the Confederate cause. It was devoted mainly to a violent denunciation of the North, to the praise of Robert E. Lee, and to an attempt to justify Jeff. Davis' course during the war, the last-named portion being interjected, apparently, to remove prejudices existing against the ex-rebel chief in the South. We quote a few specimen paragraphs from the address:

THE SOUTH CHEATED.

Addressing this society in Virginia during the last Summer, Mr. Davis said: "We were more cheated than conquered into surrender." The northern people denounced this as a slander, and some of our Southern press deprecated the expression as indiscreet. I have to-night what history will affirm, that the English language does not contain, and could not form a sentence of equal size which expressed more truth. We were cheated not only by our enemies, but the profuse proclamations of our enemies, before referred to, were taken up and repeated by malcontents in our midst—many of them, too, who had done all in their power to hurry our people into secession. They coupled these professions and promises of our enemies with brazen assertions that, by the laws of the Confederate Government, enacted to carry on the war, were unconstitutional and void. They scattered these documents of twin falsehood and treachery among our people to prove to them they had a right to refuse supplies to the soldiers. They scattered them through the army to convince soldiers it was no crime to desert. And they scattered them among our enemies to prove to them that our people were dividing, that our armies were weakening, and that they had only to take courage and keep up the struggle, and surrender was inevitable! Oh! my friends, we were fearfully, sadly, treacherously, altogether cheated into surrender. If the demands made after the war was over had been frankly avowed while the war was in progress, there would have been no pretexts for our treacherous malcontents; there would have been no division or wavering among our people; there would have been no desertions from our armies, and there would have been no surrender of arms, nor loss of our cause. Never! never!

THE FAILURE TO TRY DAVIS.

Our great chief was a prisoner, in a dungeon—in chains! He was not only ready and willing to be tried, but demanded a trial. By himself he was most anxious to vindicate the innocence of his people, and while he did not desire them to deceive Mr. Lincoln, or be responsible for any false impression Mr. Lincoln might have, yet he was willing for them to secure an armistice, although they might be satisfied that Mr. Lincoln, in agreeing to it, did so under the belief that reunion must, as a result, follow. I may add that Mr. Davis had no hope of success or of securing an armistice after he learned that Mr. Seward was to accompany Mr. Lincoln. "Mr. Lincoln," he said, "is an honest, well-meaning man, but Seward is wily and treacherous."

THE REMOVAL OF JOHNSTON.

You have all heard it said that Mr. Davis was moved by personal hostility to Johnston in making this removal. This is not only not true, but is exceedingly false. I do know much on the subject of this removal. I was the bearer of messages from Gen. Johnston to the President, and was in Richmond, and sometimes present, at the discussions on the subject. I never saw as much agony in Mr. Davis' face, as actually distorted it, when the possible necessity for this removal was first suggested to him. I never heard a eulogy pronounced upon Gen. Johnston by his best friends equal to that which I heard from Mr. Davis during these discussions. I know no consultor with Gen. Lee fully, earnestly, and anxiously before this, perhaps, unfortunate removal. I know that those who pressed the removal, first and most earnestly, in the Cabinet, were those who had been most earnest for Gen. Johnston's original appointment to that command. All these things I do personally know. I was not present when the order for removal was determined on, but I received it immediately after from a member of the Cabinet, and do not doubt its truth that Mr. Davis was the very last man who gave his assent to that removal.

BOSTON AUTOGRAPHS.

Among the interesting matters printed in a paper issued for a fair of the Unitarian Society in Melrose, Mass., were the following:

Having just delivered a lecture against church fairs, I am afraid that I cannot consistently send you my autograph.

Dear Sir: I am glad to put on record for the Melrose album what we call the "Wadsworth mottoes;" they are the translations into modern language of the words faith, hope, and love, which people seem to think so old-fashioned. The mottoes are:

"Look up and not down."
"Look forward and not back."
"Look out and not in."
"Lend a hand."

Very truly yours, EDWARD E. HALE.

Feb. 20, 1874.

To an application for his autograph and a "sentiment" Rev. Dr. Ellis replies as follows:

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your request, I will, after President Lincoln's example, tell you a little story. Not long since I was conversing in a corner of J. R. Osgood & Co.'s book store with Prof. Longfellow. There was a young woman clerk at the desk, and another young woman, a customer, whom I took to be a country school-teacher, was conversing with her. I observed that the former, in referring to the latter, pointed her toward the Professor, evidently informing her who he was. In an instant, the customer rushed up to him, drawing an album from her satchel, and asked: "Is this Mr. Longfellow?" He replied that it was. "Will you," she said, "please write your name in this book, with a sentiment?" He answered: "I will write my name," (which he did,) "but have not any sentiments."

I am the same,
Very truly yours, GEORGE E. ELLIS.

WORCESTER BUSINESS EXCHANGE.

The Worcester (Mass.) Business Exchange was formally opened on Tuesday evening last. A fine collation and welcoming address was [illegible] by the President, [illegible] State Rooms, at which nearly 300 gentlemen were present. Speeches were made by Mayor Davis; Hon. George B. Loring, President of the Massachusetts Senate; Hon. George M. Very; Mr. Little, Secretary of the Providence Board of Trade, and several others. Much advantage to the city is confidently looked for from the establishment of the Exchange.

SICK CHILDREN'S FUND OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—REPORT FROM THE EAST-SIDE BRANCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much has recently been written regarding the condition of the poor that the public is pretty well informed on the subject. It cannot be denied that a vast amount of destitution exists in all the tenement quarters of the City; but it is not the professional, chronic poor who are suffering most this Winter. On the east side of the City, at least, this class of the poor are more than usually well provided for, and the reason is obvious. The touching accounts of suffering and want which have been published almost daily in the newspapers have opened hundreds of fresh springs of benevolence, and the perennial poor instinctively know where to find them. The professional beggar is a "bureau of charities" in himself. He knows all the benevolent people in the neighborhood and the likeliest means to impress them favorably. He knows all the charitable institutions of the City and the conditions of obtaining assistance from them. If he does not possess these conditions naturally, he is able often to simulate them with sufficient adroitness to obtain relief from half a dozen sources, more or less, at the same time. In dispensing the sick children's fund we have endeavored to keep clear of this numerous class, who are lazy, shiftless, and generally spend on liquor a large proportion of what they receive in charity.

Our benefactions have been extended to the honest, worthy poor, who never apply for aid unless reduced to the utmost extremity of want. This class of deserving poor is larger than we have ever known it to be on the east side. Thousands of families are suffering for the necessaries of life who never knew want before. They seldom come to us for relief, but we meet them every day in the course of our visitations, and cases of the most distressing nature are frequently brought to our notice. The recent commercial storm has swept away the mainstay of many families who before had lived in comfortable circumstances. Some time ago a lady informed us that a family named K——, consisting of father and four children, living at No. 67 Mangin street, were in a starving condition, but stubbornly refused to apply for relief. Investigating the case we found that the poor people had neither food nor fuel in the house. Three months ago the father broke his arm, and is not yet able to work. During this time the family had been supported by the wages of the eldest boy, but he also was taken sick, and at the time the case was brought to our notice he was not expected to recover. Without the necessaries of life, and expecting to lose the brave boy who had latterly provided for them, the family was plunged in hopeless distress. We at once gave orders for provisions and coal, and sent a physician to attend to the boy. Dr. Lang found he had been confined to his bed for several days, and was suffering intense and constant pain. He refused all food, was much emaciated, weak, and delirious. The physician was satisfied it was a case of lead poisoning, and prescribed accordingly, with the most happy results. In three days the patient was able to sit up a little, and in ten days was quite well and able to go to work again. The sick children's fund had been the means of saving his life.

A young girl named R—— was found in a dying condition in a wretched hovel in Jersey street, without medical attendance. The family were utterly destitute of food and fuel, and we might add of hope to our notice by a visitor. Dr. Lang says: "It was a most critical case, but she made a good recovery."

A little boy—Morris—living in Pitt street, seems to be a "shining mark" for all sorts of diseases. No sooner does he recover from one disease than he is surely overtaken by another. Dr. Lang has always carried him through, and says, regarding his last illness: "Our little patient, the Morris boy, has again been very nigh unto death with intestinal disease. How many times have I looked upon the little fellow as at the gate of death, and yet he was at my office yesterday, 'as gay as a lark!'"

Since the 1st of January the sick children's fund has given relief, consisting of medical attendance, medicine, and nourishing food, to sixty-four families—seventy-six parents, 249 children—325 persons altogether.

Dr. Lang has made, during these two months, 140 visits, for which he has received a small compensation, but he has also given a great deal of advice and service at his office gratuitously. Among the cases he has attended to are several of diphtheria, one very bad case of "Bright's disease." Some cases of gastric fever, and a number of rheumatism, heart and bronchial diseases. Not a single case of death has occurred from the entire sick list.

The cost of all this work has only been $198 45, or less than sixty cents per capita of the total number relieved. We have been able to procure medicines and provisions at first cost, and visitors and teachers have given their services to the work gratuitously.

The object we engage in this beneficent work the greater the necessity for it appears. That hundreds of young lives are lost every year for want of proper medical attendance, nourishing food, and fresh air, is admitted by every one competent to speak upon the subject. If the testimony of parents and physicians is worth anything, hundreds of lives have been saved through the instrumentality of the sick children's fund. The demands for relief are far beyond our means of supply at present, but, we trust that our benevolent citizens, with whom this work has always been popular, will come forward liberally to its support. GEORGE CALLER.

RIVINGTON STREET LODGING-HOUSE, No. 327 Rivington street, March 5, 1874.

NEW ILLUMINATING MEDIUM FOR THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

A pleasant dinner-party assembled on board the steamer St. Laurent, of the General Transatlantic Company, at Pier No. 50 North River, on Thursday evening, and enjoyed a liberal and excellently-served *menu*. The party numbered about forty, including Mr. George Mackenzie, the agent of the French Line, several gentlemen interested in steam-boat affairs, some ladies, and a few members of the press. After dinner there was an exhibition down in the Lower Bay of a new light about to be introduced on the vessels of the line. The light is many times more brilliant than those now in use. The substance used is olive-oil, and the flame is backed by a powerful reflector. The party went down the bay in two boats, one showing red and green lights of the new kind at a distance of eight or ten miles. At this distance the lights were easily discernable to the naked eye. After an extended test of the lights, the party returned to the City early on Friday morning, satisfied with the result of the trip.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 6, 1874.

Trade in live stock continues small, the run being, sales firm on a fair basis. Beeves sold from 9¾c. @12¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 1,250 lbs. to 1,500 lbs.; coarse quality Bulls sold on hye weight from 4¾c.@5½c. ℔ lb., gross average weight 15½ cwt. ℔ head. Milch Cows slow from $30@$70@75; Veal Calves inclined to be higher at 10½c. ℔ lb. Sheep sold in large lots from 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb. There are no live Hogs on sale. City dressed from 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.; Western dressed from 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb. When the market closed the Beeves to hand had been cleared off, but several car-loads of Sheep stood over unsold.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 126 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. The firm of Morris Watrels & Co. had 1,119 head of horned Cattle on sale which were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 43 coarse but fat Missouri Steers from 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 28 generally good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 Illinois Bulls from 4¾c.@5¾c. ℔ lb., weight 10½ cwt., gross. B. Wetzel sold 64 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 169 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. F. Samuels sold 35 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 63 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. Tedley & Sons sold 35 Cherokee Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 32 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold 113 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Bros. 31 generally good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; laid due for two-more to be on sale at Weehawken Yards, 25 cars of horned cattle. Martin Fuller & Co. had due at Harsimus Cove 32 cars horned Cattle. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 25 good quality Illinois Steers.

At Harsimus Cove, Kase & Sons sold 101 Ohio Sheep, average weight 89 lbs. ℔ head, at 6½c. ℔ lb.; held on sale, 4 cars of Sheep. J. N. Pidcock sold 449 Ohio Sheep, weight 46,570 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,396 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; held on sale, 8 cars of Sheep.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

The general tone of the wholesale meat market is slow at following rates: J. Strauss reports City Dressed Beef, in sides, from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.; in fore-quarters, from 7½c. @8¼c. ℔ lb.; in hind-quarters, from 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. J. Kisey reports City Dressed Veal from 10c.@13c. ℔ lb.; Country dressed Veal from 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Snowden & McGauvile report City Dressed Beef, in sides, at 10½c. ℔ lb.; in fore-quarters at 9c. ℔ lb.; in hind-quarters, from 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Taylor & Cummings report City Dressed Mutton from 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. They also report the first arrivals of Country Dressed Veal, shipped from Newburg per Hudson River boats, from 12c.@15c. ℔ lb., weight 90 lbs. ℔ head. 100 lbs. nes. City-dressed Veal sells from $4@$7 ℔ head. M. Strauss reports City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.; in forequarters, from 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; in hind-quarters, from 10c. @12½c. ℔ lb. J. Thurston reports Western-dressed native Beef, net weight 8 cwt., shipped from East St. Louis, in sides, from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.; also 184 Pennsylvania Veals, average live weight 150 lbs. ℔ head, at 9c. ℔ lb. Eno & Otis report country-dressed State Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ℔ head, from 9c. @11c. ℔ lb.; country-dressed State Veals, weights from 75 lbs. to 120 lbs. ℔ head, from 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.; country-dressed Jersey Veals, weights from 60 lbs. to 75 lbs. ℔ head, from 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.; country-dressed Veals, weights from 75 lbs. to 140 lbs. ℔ head, from 12c.@ 13c. ℔ lb.; country-dressed State and Jersey Veals, quality poor, weights light, sold from 7c. @8c. ℔ lb. State Hogs, 200 lbs. upward, sold from 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; State Pigs, 150 lbs. to 160 lbs., sold from 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb.; State Hogs, 150 lbs. to 160 lbs. ℔ head, sold from 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.; Jersey Pigs, 100 lbs. ℔ head, downward, sold at 8c. ℔ lb. These quotations for dressed Hogs refer entirely to Corn-fed Hogs. Western Dressed Hogs, weight 200 lbs. ℔ head upward, sold from 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.; Western Dressed Hogs, 200 lbs. downward, sold from 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove, for yesterday and to-day, 1,292 head of horned Cattle, 2,513 Sheep, 2,985 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 85 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,916 head, or 348 cars, against 231 cars for the same time last week. There was no market to-day, and the yards are clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week. There were no sales to report. All the stock in the yards save 2 car-loads was shipped East in first hands. Western Sheep, $5 25@5 50; choice lots a shade higher. There was not sufficient of Canada stock to establish prices. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,700 head, against 14,300 head for the same time last week. The market was dull; Yorkers, $5 25@5 25; heavy Hogs, $5 25@5 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Cattle—The market opens dull. Receipts—365 cars, showing an increase of 695 head over last week's receipts. The market rules stronger but not quotably higher. The average quality was the same as that of last week. There were no sales, though 68½c. was bid for the best Illinois Steers in the market, and 6½c. was offered. Milch Cows—Eight sold. The market was dull; from $35 to $55 was asked for common to fair, being a decline of $5 from last week's prices. Sheep—The receipts were heavy, numbering 16,000 head, or 4,200 more than last week; two-thirds are common and inferior; the market opened ½c. off in price on all grades; common to fair, 4½c.@6¼c.; fair to good, 6¼c.@7c., and Extra, 7¼c.@8c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, at $1 28 for No. 1 Spring; $1 20½ for No. 2 do., regular; $1 21¼, fresh, spot; $1 21⅞ April; $1 26¼ May; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 16; Rejected, $1 09. Corn active and higher, at 31¼c. for No. 2 March; 31¾c. April; 61¼c. @61¾c. May; new No. 2 Mixed, 56c.; Rejected, old, 52c.; new, 52c.@ 53c.; Ear, 60c. Oats dull and unchanged at 43¾c. for No. 2, cash. Rye steady at 85c.@85½c. for No. 2 fresh. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 52 for No. 2 Spring; $1 37@$1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork active and higher at $14 60@ $14 62½, cash; $14 87½@$14 87½, April; $15 12½@ $15 25, May. Lard active and higher at $8 90, cash; $9@$9 05, April; $9 25, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced at 7½c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Short Ribs and 7½c. for Short Clear do., loose, spot. Whisky firm at 92c.@93c., closing at 93c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour—Low grades in good demand, scarce, and prices unchanged. Wheat firm; business small; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21; Choice to Fancy Red Fall, $1 66@$1 70. Corn firmer at 60¾c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 42½c. for No. 2, in cribs. Rye dull; business small; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 65. Rye closed better at 90c.@93c. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork firmer at $15 25, all the offering. Bulk Meats firm; dull; business small; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 65. Rye closed better at 90c.@93c. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork firmer at $15 25, all the offering. Bulk Meats firm; dull; business small; sales of Dry-salted Meats firm; held higher; buyers of Meats at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides; no sellers; the same prices asked at country points. Bacon strong; advancing; sales of jobbing and other lots at 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. @8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c.@9c. for Clear Sides. Lard in good demand and higher, at $8 56@$8 62½. Hogs—Sales of Light to Heavy Shippers at $5 35@ $4 85; Packers and Butchers', $5 25@$5 50. Cattle in fair demand and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Clover-seed in good demand at 8½c.@9½c. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour in improved demand: Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 25@$9 25; sales, 2,000 bbls. City Mills on private terms. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60@ $1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 72; White, $1 78@$1 85. Rye steady at 90c. Corn—Yellow, 57c.@57½c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c.; Mixed, 57c. Coffee steady at 20c.@20¾c. for Java; 25c.@27½c. for Laguayra. Molasses—Cuba, 53½c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10½c.@11c.; Refined, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 97c.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour dull and for high grades 25c. lower. Wheat dull and a shade lower; choice White, $1 80@$1 85. Fair to prime do., $1 60@ $1 75; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Pennsylvania do., $1 68@$1 70; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@ $1 60; Western Spring, $1 72@$1 76. Corn steady; Southern White, 72c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 73c.@75c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats firm; Southern, 57c.@60c.; Western, 55c.@57c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee firm and nominal. Whisky nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Wool firmer and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 46c.@47c.; Extra, 45c.@47c.; Fine, 44c.@ 46c.; Coarse, 42c.@43c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Western Fine, 50c.@53c.; Medium, 54c.@ 56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 56c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 65c.@ 68c.; Fine, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 23c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@22c.; Extra and Medium, 25c.@26c.; Fine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 29c.@ 33c.; Texas, Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 26c.@35c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@28c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,700 bbls. Flour, 9,507 bushels Wheat, 3,058 bushels Corn, 30,078 bushels Oats, 329 bushels Barley, 730 bushels Peas. Exports—8,400 bushels Wheat, 15,797 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet. Wheat—Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; prices unchanged. Corn firm; sales of 1,000 bushels Corn, on line of road, at 71c.; 2,000 bushels Old at 75c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 52c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 90@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 05; Western, $1 90@ $2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $5 60@$6 25 for Extra Spring. Wheat active and higher at $1 26@$1 27 for No. 1; $1 23@ $1 23¾ for No. 2, spot; $1 22@$1 23¾, March; $1 24@$1 24¾, April; $1 27¾@$1 28½, May. Oats firm and scarce at 43c. for No. 2. Corn cold at 60c., spot; 61c. May; 65c. June. Rye firm and in fair demand at 80¼c.@81c. for No. 1, freely offered. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring; $1 38 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $14 50@ $14 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 40,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments not given.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $8 75@$9 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn unchanged at 78c.@79c. Oats quiet. Barley inactive; Canada nominally $2. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted. Rye quiet. Mill-feed dull. Shipping-stuffs, $24; Middlings, $26, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; shipping at $1 45 for White; $1 40 for Amber. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 63c. for White; 58c. for Mixed. Provisions in fair demand and advancing. Pork sold at $15. Bulk Meats sold at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 8¾c. for Tierce; 9¾c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 92½c.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 38@$1 40. Corn quiet and unchanged at 58c.@62c. Oats steady at 44c.@51c. Rye firm at $1. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork firm at $15 00@$15 25. Lard firm at 8¾c. for Steam, spot and March; 8¾c.@8¾c., buyer March; 8¾c.@ 9c. for May. Bulk Meats nominal; 5c. for Shoulders; at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon firm and scarce at 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8½c.@ 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c.@8¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 93c.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 60; No. 3 do., $1 46; Amber Michigan, $1 47@$1 47¾; April, $1 50¼. Corn a shade better at 67c. for High Mixed April; 66c. May; 70c. June; 64c. July. Oats—No. 2 Mixed, 64c.; New, 62c.; no grade, 60c.; New, 59¾c. Oats dull and unchanged at 47c. for No. 2. Clover-seed sold at $4 85@$5. Receipts—1,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 59 for Extra; $1 53½ for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 65c. Oats in good demand at 52c. for No. 2 Mixed; 49c. for No. 1 Mixed. Receipts — 1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments small.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour steady at $5 50@$9 50. Corn firm and in fair demand. Oats steady at 58c.@ 59c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $15 @$15 25. Lard—An advance asked, but none established; sales at 9¼c.@10c. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c. for Clear Sides.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—Wheat quiet and dull. Rye nominally 95c. for State. Corn in moderate request; sales of three cars No. 2 High-mixed Western, at 72c. Barley dull and heavy; sales of one car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 65. Oats steady; sales of two cars No. 2 White State, and one car No. 2 Mixed do., on private terms.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Wheat dull at $1 36 for No. 1 Red; $1 46 for No. 2 do. Corn steady at 67c.@68c. for Old Mixed; 64c.@65c. for New do. Oats firm at 49c. for No. 1 State; 47c. for No. 2. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 5s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 41½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 41½@41¾.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £225,000. Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 41⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 70c.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ℔ cent., or 3-16 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rates. Paris dispatches quote the Bourse firmer.

7 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¾ for the issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 457,000 bales, including 316,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 7d. ℔ cental for average California White; 12s. 9d.@13s. for Club do., and 11s.@12s. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 43s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 40s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 788,000 bales, including 338,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 74,000 bales, including 42,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 7¾d. American—The receipts of Wilmot for the past three days have been 78,000 quarters, including 65,000 American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,500 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, firmer; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped from the Southern States, at 7¾d.; do., do., shipped from the Southern States, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped April and May, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped May and June, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped June and July, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped July and August, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped August and September, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped September and October, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 7 13-16d.

Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8¼d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Spirits Petroleum, 9½d. ℔ gallon. Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 0s ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Petroleum, 31f. for fine pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,853 bales; exports, coastwise, 166 bales; to Great Britain, 3,717 bales; to France, 2,481 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,253 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,481 bales; gross, 10,056 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,793 bales; to the Continent, 3,755 bales; to France, 2,481 bales; coastwise, 3,615 bales; sales, 10,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton less active, prices maintained; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 5,460 bales; gross, 6,563 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,211 bales; coastwise, 426 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 5,280 bales; stock, 306,583 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 38,684 bales; gross, 11,963 bales; exports to Great Britain, 43,345 bales; to the Continent, 9,190 bales; to France, 3,706 bales; coastwise, 6,811 bales; sales, 39,100 bales.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Cotton steady, fair demand; good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,816 bales; gross, 2,511 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,997 bales; coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 96,855 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,295 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,237 bales; to the Continent, 10,193 bales; coastwise, 4,203 bales; sales, 13,400 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton firm and quiet; Middling, 15¾c. outside; low Middling, 14¾c.; good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,140 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,225 bales; coastwise, 922 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 56,969 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,793 bales; gross, 5,888 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,225 bales; coastwise, 4,488 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,986 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,746 bales; to the Continent, 460 bales; coastwise, 220 bales; sales, 1,690 bales; stock, 74,953 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 12,131 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,788 bales; to the Continent, 23,714 bales; coastwise, 2,985 bales; sales, 4,954 bales.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GUSTHAL and ITHAMAR A. CARPENTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gusthal, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Ithamar A. Carpenter, of West Flushing, in the County of Queens and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

BERNARD ADLER, Assignee,
No. 464 Broadway.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLIFTON BOLTON and HENRY C. BOLTON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Clifton Bolton and Henry C. Bolton, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of March, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of March, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and gentered against the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON—METROPOLITAN FARE—THE BONAPARTISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 16, 1874.

We are once more in the midst of the carnival season, though the carnival itself is wanting. But a miserable remnant remains to keep alive the souvenirs of other days. The Parisian carnival of which we read—of which I wrote in years gone by—now exists only in tradition. At the present time the people appear to take their *Mardi gras* pleasures *mouth tristement*. There is no longer a solidarity among the different associations of working men, and the promenade of the "beut gras" is discouraged by the authorities, if not actually forbidden by the laws of the state of siege. Masks are now so rare that when one appears upon the streets it is immediately followed by a crowd of boys, while people generally turn in their tracks to stare at it as a curiosity. *Dimanche gras* was ushered in by the sound of hunting horns, and we were awakened at an early hour in the morning by hallalis upon the cor-de-chasse. As I write the coachmen are answering each other from court to court, and making a most hideous use of the privilege accorded them for three days in the year. In the streets troops of gamins imitate them in a way upon miniature horns and toy trumpets. From Sunday to Wednesday the air is full of discordant sounds, but as this amuses a large class of very useful people, no one wishes to check them in their enjoyment. The mild weather of yesterday called out a large mass of people, and the boulevards were thronged. In the evening the cafés and restaurants did an unusually thriving business. Upon this day the Parisian feels in duty bound to make a good dinner at his favorite restaurant, and to eat as heartily as possible, in view of the *jours maigre* to come. With a party of French friends I dined at ——. I was going to give the name of one of the first restaurants in the Palais Royal, but owing to what I have to say, and to avoid the appearance of a puff, it is better, perhaps, to omit the name. We had a most excellent dinner, and at a reasonable rate. I give the *menu* and the cost:

Oysters—Amoricans, Ste. Anne.
Potage—St. Julien.
Sardines, fresh butter, radishes.
Fish—Turbot, sauce homard.
Entrées—Côtes d'Agneau.
Roti—Filet de bœuf aux pommes.
Chicken salad.
Dessert—Omelette au Rhcims, Méringues à la crême.
Cheese—Roquefort.
Wine—Bordeaux ordinaire.

This plain but excellent *menu* was for five persons, and the cost was thirty-five francs, including two francs for the waiter, or seven francs ($1 40) per head. My main object in giving this item is to inform Americans who are coming over this year how to dine. If they go in as Americans usually do, the same dinner will cost between fifteen and twenty francs per head. The waiters are very quick in finding out if the guest is well informed or not, and strangers generally show their ignorance by ordering at once the wines of superior quality, which are marked upon the carte at prices three or four times their value. Then they generally order things at a venture, while the French make out a regular *menu*, having regard always, be it remembered, to the particular dishes of the day as marked upon the carte. In the above *menu* is included three bottles of ordinary Bordeaux wine, fully equal, I believe, to much of the wine charged as high as ten francs the bottle. The Parisians never order their superior wines at first, and if they do so at all, it is late in the dinner. When one is known, or when one knows well the habits of the house, it can be done safely, but not before. Every year I am very much annoyed to see Americans pay twenty-five or thirty francs for a dinner like the above, and hence never fail to advise new-comers to begin by stipulating that a dinner shall cost only so much per head. At Vefour's, the Café Riche, Brébant's, and many more, an excellent dinner can be had for ten francs per head. Of course, if one wants to give a swell dinner, the price may be put up to 100 francs per head, but the increase is almost entirely upon the wines, or upon the decorative part of the entertainment. I should advise Americans to order dinners at seven, eight, or ten francs per head, until they learn the ways of the particular restaurant they adopt. Naturally this refers solely to the persons to whom economy is an object, for those who can afford to pay a hundred francs for a dinner, will get something long to be remembered.

THE BONAPARTIST MANIFESTO.

The event of the moment is the political letter of M. Rouher, which is regarded as a manifesto of the Bonapartist party. A journal in M. Rouher's country, Auvergne, called *l'Ami de l'Ordre*, was prosecuted for some remarks against the Septennat. The editor was condemned to pay a fine. M. Rouher wrote him a letter of sympathy, but said that he should moderate his expressions, and that he himself should not approve articles of the kind in question. The Bonapartists sustained the Government through policy, and should continue to sustain it to the end while working for the future. But many accidents might occur to put an end to it in a shorter space of time. However that might be, the party should always be prepared, for sooner or later an appeal to the people must be made, and then the struggle would lie solely between the Bonapartists and the Imperialists. The Republican journals cannot find fault with this letter, for if they condemn M. Rouher for his papers, they also condemn themselves; but, as one can readily imagine, the Royalists are furious. M. De Franclieu writes a furious letter in reply, and the Orleanists are debating the question of a formal response. The *Figaro* of this morning acknowledges for the first time that the struggle lies between the two parties above named, and that this situation is solely due to the faults of the Monarchists. My private belief has always been that the Conservatives would quarrel up to the moment when the success of the Radicals seemed sure, and then repeat the history of 1851 by seeking safety in the Empire. The only thing which will prevent this termination, so far as I can see, is an appeal to the nation, and then only in the case of a vote for the Republic. All the large towns and cities would go Republican, but I think the majority of the people would vote for Napoleon IV. and the Empire.

A PILGRIMAGE TO CHISELHURST.

There has been considerable talk of late about a visit to Chiselhurst on the 16th of March, when the Prince Imperial enters upon his nineteenth year, and all the leaders of his party are now overwhelmed by letters asking if they would be received by Monseigneur in case they went to England. The Duc De Padone answers in a letter in the form of a circular addressed to a leading Bonapartist in each department. The Duke says that these gentlemen can form companies of the friends of the party known to him as such, and these persons will be received at Chiselhurst when presented by the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, and who will answer as sponsor for his company. So many persons are already inscribed that special trains have been engaged and arrangements made with the steamer companies to put on several extra boats. Unless some restriction is put upon the number of pilgrims to this now sacred shrine, we shall see a demonstration which has never yet been equaled. There are rumors that M. De Broglie intends to stop it, but the means to be employed are not yet known; but although he may stop the passage of the companies formed according to M. Padone's idea, he cannot stop the visit of hundreds of gentlemen who will pay their respects to the young Prince upon this day. I saw him baptized in Notre Dame in 1856, and I hope to see him on the day he attains his majority. According to an existing law, never repealed, this will be on the completion of his eighteenth birthday, or on the 16th of March next.

A TALE OF HORROR.

A most important trial is about to come before one of the tribunals of the Seine. During the late war, under the Government of September, there were committed two of the most shocking acts of inhumanity and barbarity that it is possible to imagine. A peaceable citizen of Brittany was taken out and stoned, after which he was burned alive, and a *sergent de ville* of Paris was drowned in the Seine. There was still another case worth a passing notice. There is an old saying that when one wants to get rid of his dog he begins by accusing him of having hydrophobia. There was a moment when a neighbor could be gotten out of the way by calling him a Bonapartist. An ex-policeman was chased by the crowd for this crime, and took refuge in a house, but was again driven into the street. The rumor then ran about that he was mad, having been bitten by a mad dog, and a hundred persons pursued him with sticks and stones, killing him in the street exactly as if he were a mad dog. But the most curious case of all was that of the guard Vincenzini, which I give at length. On Sunday, the 26th February, 1871, the Parisians were out in their Sunday costumes enjoying the warm air which gave promise of an early Spring. An immense crowd had gathered in the Place de la Bastille to see a company of the National Guard salute a red flag raised upon the column of July. The entire city wore the air of a great fête day, and everybody seemed to enjoy the warmth of the sun. From time to time a band of ragamuffins passed bearing a red rag and marching to the cadence of the Marseillaise, pausing from time to time to cheer *la République democratique et sociale*. Suddenly one of these groups raised the cry of "Mouchard," and it was soon shouted in chorus throughout the place. On the side of the rue St. Antoine one soon saw a man in citizen's dress, tall, finely formed, and with a handsome, energetic face, running away, pursued by the mob. This was the unfortunate Ex-Sergent de Ville Vincenzini, who succeeded in making a passage through the crowd and in entering a shop, No. 205 rue St. Antoine, kept by the widow Cauchois. The rascals who pursued him tore him from this place, beat him horribly when in the street, and only raised him from the ground when the crowd began to cry *"à la lanterne!* Hang him!" An attempt was made to hang him from the balcony of Pierre Ouvrier, Boulevard Richard Lenoir, but the mob became impatient before the knot could be made in the rope which had been hastily brought, and it then occurred that it would be more amusing to drown him. He was hurried to the Canal Saint-Martin, but a new difficulty here presented itself, and the crowd started for the river. Seeing that he was lost, Vincenzini tore himself away and threw himself upon his knees. His appeal for mercy was met by fresh insults and blows. Being unable to endure this martyrdom any longer, he cried: "Give me a pistol, and I will kill myself before you here, since you will have my life." At this moment a girl named Lacanel, who has just died at Saint-Lazuire, where she was awaiting her trial, stepped forward and slapped the face of the wretched man, saying: "I condemn you to be drowned." This summary judgment was applauded by the crowd, and once more the guard was pushed toward the river, followed by thousands of persons. Arriving at the banks of the Seine, a charitable man cried that the victim knew how to swim. This had not been thought of before, but the idea was acted upon and Vincenzini was strongly tied to a plank and then launched into the stream. So many persons crowded upon a canal-boat to see the dying struggles of the victim, that it gave way and a number were precipitated into the river. When this confusion arose poor Vincenzini was seen floating down the river, his great strength enabling him to keep his head above water. He turned his eyes imploringly from side to side in search of help, but at this moment the crowd began to stone him, and he was struck several times. At last he raised his head as far as possible, looked about upon this merciless crowd, and, seeing far below him many men and boys with stones in their hands waiting for him, he gave up in despair. By an effort he made a plunge, turned over under the plank, and in a few moments brought his terrible martyrdom to a close. His body was not found until three months afterward. About 20,000 persons witnessed his murder, and M. Macé alone tried to save Vincenzini. He was badly maltreated, and came near sharing the same fate. But although there was so many spectators no direct proof could be obtained for a long time. One day the woman Lacanal was discovered, and several men have been arrested who were seen throwing stones. Some of the participants have been already transported, many were killed in June, and only about half a dozen have been brought to trial. The woman Lacanal and two of the men have died in prison, and the rest will appear for trial on the 23d of February.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It is remarked by nearly every stranger in France that judicial inquiries proceed slowly, but in the end the work is very thoroughly done. The mysteries of the *parquet* are past finding out. Months frequently elapse between the arrest of a prisoner and the completion of his *dossier*. This reflection has been caused by a new revelation with regard to the murders of the Canton de Limours. It is said that Lebœuf, the chief denounced by the rural postman who committed suicide, is entirely innocent of the crimes. His companions say that he is an *aimable garçon*, of an excellent character, and that he has never absented himself from his work long enough to have committed these crimes. He has been in prison ever since his arrest, but the *instructeur* has just been completed at Rambouillet, and it is said that he will be released. It is presumed that the postman was out of his senses, having brooded so much over the general excitement that he lost his reason.

THE CASE OF THE BOURBON.

M. Jules Favre has closed his plea for the Na undorff, and was politely but firmly informed that he must do so at once. Dr. Kenealy would not get on very well with a French Judge. The President told M. Favre that the court had heard him with great patience for three days, and as it could not afford to give him any more time he must close his speech that day. M. Favre begged for half a day, but the Judge being inexorable, he asked for an extra hour's sitting for his peroration. This was granted him, and he closed with a grand bust of real eloquence. I think that he has succeeded in showing that there is no authentic *acte de décès* of the Dauphin in existence, and that there never was one which would stand legally, and he has presented a remarkably strong case in proof of the presumed evasion of Louis XVII. from the Temple, but I do not think he has proven that the watchmaker Naundorff is the real Dauphin. The court reserved its judgment for eight days.

AN EARLY MARRIAGE ON HORSEBACK.

A Virginia paper says that on Wednesday morning of last week, at daylight, while a heavy snow-storm was prevailing, Mr. James F. Sydenstricker and Miss M. A. Whiteman were, by special request, united in the bonds of matrimony on horseback in the public road, near the White Sulphur Springs, Va., by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Highley. The party had ridden twelve miles to meet the officiating clergyman at the place designated, and after the ceremony was performed, they retraced their footsteps, apparently indifferent to congratulations, cakes, cards, or a or anything of the kind.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union	b3.	72⅞	100	Lake Shore		78¼
3100	do		73⅛	1700	do		78⅜
3000	do	b3.	73¼	1300	do		78⅝
2400	do		73¼	2100	do		77⅞
1600	do	s3.	73¼	900	do	s3.	77⅝
200	do		73⅜	2300	do		77⅞
1000	do		73⅜	4200	do		77⅞
400	Pacific Mail		42⅝	1800	do		78
1200	Ohio & Miss		30	200	do	c	77⅞
300	Erie		44	200	do	b3.	77⅞
200	do		44⅛	200	do	s3.	77⅞
600	do		44⅜	100	St. Paul		43
1000	do		44⅝	100	do	c	42⅞
1800	do		44⅝	100	do		42⅝
500	do	s60.	44	100	do		42⅝
1700	do		44⅜	300	do		42⅝
200	do	s60.	44⅛	100	do		42⅝
700	do		44⅛	400	do		42⅝
1000	do	s60.	44	200	do		42⅝
100	St. Paul Pf		70¼	100	do	c	42⅞
1200	Union Pacific		33⅝	300	do		43
500	do		33⅜	100	do	c	42⅞
700	do	s3.	33⅝	1000	N. Y. C. & H		103⅜
900	do		33⅝	900	do	s3.	103⅝
700	do	b3.	33⅝	300	do		103½
300	Rock Island		104⅜	100	do	c	103⅞
200	do		104⅜	100	C., C. & I. C		29⅝
100	do		104¼	200	do		29¾
200	do	s3.	104¼	100	do	b3.	29¾
200	do		104½	100	Tol. & Wab	b3.	47⅛
100	North-western		83½	100	do		47⅜
100	do		83⅝	100	do		47⅜
400	do		83⅝	2600	do		46⅞
800	do		83⅜	800	do		46⅞
1000	do		83⅜	100	do	s3.	46⅞
700	do		83⅜	100	do	b3.	47⅛
300	do		83¼	200	do	b3.	47
400	do		83¼	1000	do		47⅛
100	N. W. pf		71	1500	do		47
400	do		70½				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.		119⅝
17,000	do		119⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62		116⅞
10,000	do	b. c.	116¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64		118⅜
14,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65		118⅜
1,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67		118⅜
10,000	do		118⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s, old		91	3300	L. S. & M. S. b. c.		77⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new		91⅜	400	do		78
1,000	do	b. c.	91	700	do	s3.	77⅞
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup.		71¼	40	do	c.	78
5,000	do		71⅜	700	do	b3.	77⅞
17,000	do		71¾	300	do	s3.	77⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s		95⅝	1000	do		77⅝
1,000	do		95¼	2200	do	s3.	77⅞
2,000	Brooklyn 6s			400	do		77⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87		95½	500	do	s3.	77¼
5,000	Long Dock Bds		99	200	do		77¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 1st. c.		107	1300	do		77⅜
2,000	Al. & Sus. 2d		99½	1100	do		77⅜
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s		98½	1200	do	s3.	77½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st		85	600	do	c	77½
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st		101½	1000	do		77⅝
14,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Cup. G. B.		85⅜	400	do		77⅝
10,000	do	c.	85⅝	800	do		77⅝
6,000	C. & I. 6s		72⅝	100	do	s10.	77⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen. Con.		102	1300	do		33½
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st		107	600	do		33½
1,000	M. & St. P. H.			2400	do		33⅜
	D. Div.		79	600	do	s30.	33⅜
5,000	Bos. H. & H. 1st		29⅜	900	do		33¼
10,000	Ches. & O. 1st		56	1000	do		33¼
6,000	D. & R. 1st		94½	100	do	s3.	33⅛
5,000	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d		101	200	do		33
2,000	N. & St. J.		79½	1800	do		33⅛
2,000	Mil. & St. P. La Cros. Div.		91¾	1500	do	b3.	33¼
20	Fourth Nat. Bank		106	100	Chi. & N. W.	b. c.	53⅜
45	Am. Ex. Bk		113	100	do		53⅛
5	Ninth Nat. Bank		100	500	do		52⅞
400	Pac. Mail	b. c.	42⅝	2500	do		52¾
	do	s3.	42⅜	100	do	c.	52¾
400	do		42⅝	200	do		52⅜
25	do		42⅜	2500	do		52¾
100	do		42⅜	1100	do		52⅜
100	do		42⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b. c.	70⅝
400	do		42⅜	500	do	s3.	70⅝
400	do	s3.	42	200	Chi. & R. I.	b. c.	104⅜
100	do		42⅜	100	do		104⅜
100	do		42⅜	100	do		103⅞
100	do	b3.	42⅛	100	do		104
600	do		42¼	100	do		104⅛
100	W. U. Tel		73⅝	100	do		104⅜
500	do		73¼	100	do		103⅞
100	do		73⅜	400	do		103⅞
100	do	b4.	73⅜	400	do		103⅞
200	do	s3.	73¼	400	do		103⅞
500	do		73¼	200	do		103⅞
3100	do		73⅜	200	do		103⅞
200	do	s3.	73⅞	100	C., M. & St. P.	b. c.	93⅛
100	do		73⅞	200	do	c.	92⅝
600	do		72⅝	100	do	c.	92⅝
1500	do		72⅝	100	do		92⅝
600	do		72⅝	100	do		92⅝
1100	do		72⅝	100	do		92⅝
1000	do		72⅝	100	do		92⅝
400	do		72⅝	100	do		92⅝
400	do	s3.	72⅝	100	C., M. & St. P.	Pf. b. c.	93⅛
100	do		72⅝	200	do	c.	93⅛
600	do	b3.	72⅜	200	Bos., H. & Erie.	b. c.	1⅞
1200	do		72⅜	100	do		1⅞
200	do	b3.	72⅜	200	Del., L. & W.	b. c.	108½
6300	do		72⅝	24	Morris & Essex		92½
2700	do		73	400	do	b. c.	92⅞
100	Adams Ex	b. c.	105	100	Pac. Mail	c.	42⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c.	103½	700	Tol., W. & W.	b. c.	46⅞
50	do	c.	103¾	400	do	s3.	46¾
300	do	c.	103⅝	500	do		46⅜
200	do		103⅝	1000	do	b3.	46¾
200	do		103¾	200	do	s3.	46⅝
500	do		103⅞	700	do		46⅝
1100	do		104	200	do		46⅝
900	do	s3.	103	500	do		46⅝
400	do		102⅞	100	do	s3.	46⅜
400	do		103	200	do		46¼
50	Harlem	b. c.	129	900	do		46⅛
200	do		129	600	do		46⅛
300	Erie Railway	b. c.	44⅝	700	do		46¼
800	do	s60.	44	500	do		46⅜
700	do		44	600	do		46⅜
200	do	s30.	44	600	do		46⅜
600	do		44⅜	400	Han. & St. Jo.	b. c.	29⅛
500	do		44⅜	100	do	c.	29⅛
600	do		44⅜	200	do		29⅛
200	do	s3.	44⅛	200	H. & St. Jo.	Pf. b. c.	38
100	do	b3.	44⅛	200	Atl. & Pac.	Pf. b. c.	17¼
600	do		44	217	do		17
700	do		44	400	Ohio & Miss.	b. c.	30
15	N. J. Cen.	b. c.	105	200	do		29⅞
100	do		104⅜	200	do		29⅜
100	Panama		113	100	do		29⅜
100	do		113	600	do		29⅛
100	do	s3.	111⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	b. c.	29
100	C., Cin. & In.		89	100	do		29¼
5	Rome & Water		73	100	do		29⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union	s3.	72⅞	200	Union Pacific		33⅛
1300	do		72⅞	1800	do		33
3800	do		72⅜	1000	do	s3.	33
200	do		72⅜	101	do	s3.	32⅞
400	do	b3.	72⅜	900	do		32⅞
2800	do	s3.	72⅝	1600	do		32¼
1100	do		72⅝	600	do		32⅛
2000	do		in quality	72⅝	300	do	b3.
500	do	b3.	73	700	do		33⅛
600	Erie Railway		43⅞	200	Ohio & Miss.		29⅜
100	do		44	200	do	c.	29⅜
100	Panama		118	200	do		29⅜
500	Pacific Mail		42⅜	200	do	s3.	29⅛
400	do		42⅜	100	do	s3.	29¼
200	do	c.	42⅜	100	North-western		83⅛
400	do		42⅜	200	do	b3.	82⅞
100	do		42⅜	100	do		82⅞
400	do		42	300	do	s3.	82⅜
600	do		41⅞	200	do		82⅝
600	do		41⅝	200	do		82⅝
100	do		42	200	do	s3.	82⅛
100	do		42⅛	100	do		82
100	do		42⅛	100	do		82
100	do		42⅛	200	do		82
100	do		42⅛	200	do	b3.	82
100	do		42⅛	600	do		82
100	do	b30.	42	100	C., C. & I. C.	c.	29⅛
100	do		41⅞	100	do		29
800	do		42	100	do		28⅞
100	do		42⅛	200	do	c.	29
600	do		41⅝	200	do		28⅞
600	do		41⅝	200	do		28⅞
100

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

Spring Stock Now Complete

AND

LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS, PERCALES, and JACONETS; Confined Styles.

GRAY FABRICS in all qualities.

MOURNING GOODS, including Fabrics never before offered.

SHAWL STOCK embraces every variety for SPRING and SUMMER. New styles of OTTOMAN, FRENCH, and BERLIN GOODS arriving daily.

LINEN and WHITE GOODS STOCK has been largely increased, and full lines of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS constantly on hand.

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CLOAKS and SUITS. Newest styles of JACKETS, POLONAISES, and PARIS COSTUMES. Children's Sacks and Suits.

CLOTHS—An assortment of desirable SPRING STYLES.

HOSIERY—Plain and fancy Striped HOSE, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.

To our old patrons we would say that we never before have had so handsome and complete a stock for their inspection. To those with whom we have had no previous dealings, we extend a hearty invitation to call and examine what we have to offer.

LORD & TAYLOR.

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RETAIL STORES:

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FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year **1903**, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF **$1,000** AND **$5,000** EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS

For sale by
I. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co." dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Frankfin st.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of Nineteen (19) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 9th March, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

GEO. F. VITCH, Secretary.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 38, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, as above, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock noon, to hear the report of the manager. All the stockholders are requested to be present, as important business will be presented.

JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF TECUMSEH, located at Tecumseh, in the State of Michigan, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

LUCIUS LILLEY, Cashier.

TECUMSEH, March 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business will be held at No. 44 Exchange place on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1883," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

invested in United States bonds.

EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Allen, Stephens & Co.—

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

SILAS C. HAY, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
WILLIAM S. WARNER, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

HAY & WARNER

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 78 BROADWAY AND NO. 5 NEW ST.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK,

For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK."—It having become necessary to provide for the payment of the obligations of the company, and for the taxes of the present year, the stockholders are requested to contribute to the company $1 on each share of stock held by them. Such contribution is absolutely necessary to prevent a sacrifice of the company's real estate. In making this request the Directors are of the opinion that no stockholder, after inquiry at the office of the company, between 2 and 4 P. M., will fail to conclude that his interests will be advanced in making the contribution called for. As the pressing necessities of the company require that the contribution shall be made within twenty days, the stockholders are invited to make their subscriptions without delay. The subscription will be made conditional upon the contribution being made upon all the shares. By order of the board,

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE, Room No. 15, Feb. 20, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 169 BROADWAY, New-York, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, No. 169 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 10. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be drawn on March 14, 1874, certain numbers by lot for twenty-six of the first mortgage bonds issued by the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, to be purchased in accordance with the agreement indorsed thereon.

T. J. CARTER, President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23, 1874.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORtgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

$163,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various sums on New-York or Brooklyn improved property. Address, with full particulars, TRUSTEE, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,

(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.

J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

FOR INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER

City of St. Paul Bonds, Kansas City Bonds.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FYSHE & COMINGS,

STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.

STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISsion house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; $10,000 from members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY CONTAINS the new South Carolina Funding act entire; the latest from the Kansas and Missouri Legislatures; an article from Prof. Sumner, of Yale; all the financial and investment news of the week, and its usual able and timely articles. Banks, bankers, merchants, and investors should subscribe. Price $5 per annum; 15 cents per copy. Published Saturdays, at No. 16 Dey st.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company offers par and a premium of one per cent. (101 per cent.) with accrued interest for any of its Construction Mortgage Bonds presented for prepayment prior to July 1, 1874, at its office in New-York.

The outstanding balance of its Construction Mortgage debt is about $3,000,0 0. These bonds mature April 1, 1875.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE Sales-room, TUESDAY, March 10, will offer on account of whom it may concern, $1,000,000 of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern English 7 per cent. bonds. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st. MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WANTED TO BORROW—$50,000 ON BOND and mortgage for three years, on country property within sixty miles of New-York, valued at over $200,000; $125,000 cash offered for it. Address H., Box No. 1,757.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42D st., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 23 day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid to depositors and holders of certified checks on and after MONDAY, March 9.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full:
3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.
11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of the work, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plastering Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up premises Nos. 222 and 224 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for Primary School No. 33.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the desks and other furniture required for said school.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for dividing the gallery rooms in primary departments of Grammar Schools Nos. 27 and 53.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up, for school purposes, premises on the south side of 88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., and premises on the north side of 124th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the time and place above named, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the schools that are to occupy said premises.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 4, 1874.

Proposals for laying and ballasting two additional main tracks upon the line of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Albany and Rochester, will be received until MONDAY, March 16, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Contracts, specifications, and blank propositions can be obtained at this office, and also from the Assistant Engineers upon the line.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Ballasting," and forwarded to the undersigned, at Albany.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Chief Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A STEAM floating derrick of a capacity for lifting ten tons. Sealed proposals for the above work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, March 17, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale Room No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rafts, sawn 2x3 inches.
45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish ½ inch thick.
3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.
12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1¼ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.
1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1½ inches thick.
25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rafts and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond or two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.
1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.
500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.
200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.
700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and lean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plastering Materials," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing a part of the building Nos. 15 and 17 3d st. for Primary School No. 6.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks until WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for lighting the public lamps on the public parks and places in the City of New-York, and under the control of the said department, or any part thereof, with gas, from the date of the agreement to be entered into therefor, (save only such portions as are now lighted by the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company,) the lighting of which portions will commence from the 1st day of May, 1874,) until the 1st day of January, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 7, at 12 noon, CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. HILDRETH. Freight only.
Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freights to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to accommodation.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passengers will find accommodations for all that is unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEZE.....Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday....April 4
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday....April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway, the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,	STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,	STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA,	STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g,
STATE OF ALABAMA,	STATE OF INDIANA,

STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Virginia.....Tuesday, March 10
State of Alabama.....Saturday, March 21
State of Pennsylvania.....Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., March 7, 8 A. M. | Canada..Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A.M.
Spain..Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M. | Egypt...Sat., Mar. 28, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $28, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BENNETT.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 6, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John Lubbell, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house with lot, 15.1 by 66.5, located on West Fifty-seventh street, south side, 393 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $9,500, to Timothy Donovan. The Sheriff's sale, by Wm. Kennelly, of an interest in the premises Nos. 350, 352, and 354 East Fifty-seventh street, was adjourned to Tuesday of next week, the 9th inst. No other business was transacted.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jere. Johnson, at public auction, disposed of the following Brooklyn real estate: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.6 by 75, No. 161 Hudson avenue, east side, 9 feet north of Sands street, sold for $5,450 to Mrs. Henderson; one three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 20 by 80, No. 124 Third avenue, west side, 40 feet south of Wyckoff street, sold for $5,300 to N. H. Frost; and two lots, each 20 by 100, on Monroe street, south side, 240 feet west of Saratoga avenue, sold to J. O'Sullivan for $382 50 apiece. The remaining property billed for sale was offered and knocked down at nominal figures, in the interest of the owners, the bids received not warranting a transfer of title.

Wm. Kennelly reports having sold at private contract the three-story brick house and lot 19 by 103.3, No. 63 West Twelfth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for $17,600 cash.

Among the auctions proposed for next week the following are noticeable: Sale of the Knickerbocker Hotel property on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, by R. V. Harnett, on Wednesday, March 11, and the sale by A. H. Muller & Son, on Thursday, March 12, of thirty-four valuable lots, located respectively on the Grand Boulevard, Riverside avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets. These transactions will be more particularly noticed on Monday, when a list of all the projected sales of the week will be, as usual, published.

To-day, at the Exchange, B. P. Fairchild will offer at auction, under a legal order, a house and lot located on Fourth street, south of Horatio street and near Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

3-story and basement b. & front house and lot, West 57th st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 16.1x66.5. ..... $9,500

BROOKLYN EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

BROOKLYN.

2-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 161 Hudson av., e. s., 22 ft n. of Sands st., lot 20.6x75 ..... $5,450

2-story brick store tenement and lot, No. 124 3d av., w. s., 240 ft. s. of Wyckoff st., lot 20x80, building 48 ft deep 5,300

Lots McDonough st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Saratoga av., each 20x100, $380 50 each 765

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 5.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 81st st., 76.7x103.5x 76.7x102.3. ..... $54,000

Same to same, No. 38, e. s., 125.6 Hester st., 25.3x87.6x25.2x87.6. 26,090

Renwick st., No. 5, e. s., 24.7 ft. n. of Canal st., 16.7x70x16.8x70; Canal st., No. 503, s. s., 18½ ft. w. of Watts st., thence n. 16.6 ft. to Renwick st., thence n. 16.6 ft. to Renwick st., thence n. 24.7 ft., thence e. 38.7, thence s.w. 42.6 ft. to beginning. 1,000

10th st., n. s., Nos. 385 and 387,) 143 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x94.9 20,000

10th st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 8th av., 22x98.9 4,000

11st st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9 20,000

116th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x98.8 10,000

116th st., n. s., 121.9 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x98.8 7,500

125th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x171.11 11,750

125th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x87.7x100.4x96.9. 10,000

127th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x87.7x100.4x95.9. 20,000

143d st., s. s., 84.6 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80. 24,000

143d st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2 40,000

143d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x102.2 18,000

127th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, 50x98; widened 18,000

Southern Boulevard, lots Nos. 27 to 30 inclusive, and No. 57, G. Morris estate, East Morrisania 6,500

Same av., southerly corner Elwood st., centre lines, 130x250 ft.; Broadway, e. s., intersection centre line Hillside avenue, thence along Hillside st. 294.3 ft., thence n. e. 58.1 ft., thence n. w. 250 ft. to centre line Nagle av., thence s. w. and n. Nagle av. 222.7 ft. to e. Broadway, thence s. w. 16.11 ft. to beginning. 100

Same av., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 111th st., 25.2x100 55,000

Same av., e. s., 88.6 ft. s. of 108th st., 17.8x100 17,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Same st., n. s., 243.9 ft. e. of Avenue A., 24.9x196. 14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Ground floor of building bounded by Grand, Monroe and Forsyth sts., with upper portion of Nos. 59 and 593 Grand st., 4 years, per year $15,750

Spruce st., No. 37, 5 years, per year $2,200

Union place, No. 6, 5 years, per year 2,000

Waverley place, n. s., 200 ft. e. w. of University place, 31x146.10x31.1x148.10, 21 years, per year 6,500

Avenue A, No. 39, store, &c., 5 years, per year. 1,040

Madison av., n. w. corner 49th st., 20.5x75, 20 years, per year 1,400

Madison av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,250

Madison av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

Madison av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

Madison av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

Madison av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,100

Madison av., w. s., 120.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,100

Madison av., w. s., 140.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

Madison av., w. s., 160.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

Madison av., w. s., corner 50th st., 20.5x70, 20 years, per year 1,050

2d av., No. 427, 5 years, per year 1,250

3d av., No. 2235, 3 years, per year 2,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY

On west side of the City, interested in the passage of the bill now before the Legislature for the improvement of

RIVERSIDE PARK,

Are requested to meet at the office of

JOHN McCLAVE, 1 Pine st.,

THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, CONSISTING of eight lots on 163d st., near Morris av., West Morrisania; house has thirteen rooms; grounds beautifully laid out with fruit, shrubbery, &c.; stable and outhouses; five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot; price reasonable.

Part may remain on mortgage.

Apply to

WOOD, BRADY & TODD,
No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, cabinet finish throughout, Nos. 624 st., 184 feet west of Boulevard, $22,000; also a three-story brown-stone front, No. 308 West 58th st., location unsurpassed; value a lot, directly opposite, $17,000; also valuable leasehold property, three two-story pieces and dwellings, with a two-story brick building in rear, 20x50, 8th av., near 58th st. Apply to WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 935 8th av.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill," built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; refrigerator and speaking tubes in every room; private entry and grate; location unsurpassed; value a lot, directly opposite, three two-story dwellings; terms low. Apply to CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON WASHINGTON place, corner of Greene st., lot 75x100 feet to Greene st., house four story, 45x75, with large extension and stables on Greene st.; price, $150,000; or will lease for twenty-one years on ground rent; or will lease the house and one stable for one or more years. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone houses on 123d st., between Madison and 4th aves.; terms easy; or would take in exchange first mortgage bonds of New-York or New-Jersey Midland Railroad. S. P. S., Box No. 2,130 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AT HARlem, near the East River, an elegant country seat, with three-story double mansion and first-class stable; about six lots of ground artistically laid out; price, $40,000; immediate possession. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on the east side Park av., near 38th st., 17.4x65x80; hard wood finish, and in the best order throughout; sixty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire for permits, &c., of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—LEXINGTON AV., BEtween 44th and 45th sts., three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, excellent order, 20x50x75, will be sold without furniture. Apply personally to D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, BROWN STONE. In a good neighborhood; carpets, six mantels, gas-fixtures; in perfect order; $27,500; easy terms. No. 207 West 38th st., owner on premises.

FIRST-CLASS TENEMENT, RENTED AT $3,215; price $27,000; centrally located; built in the best manner; water to all apartments. Owner No. 207 West 38th st.

REAL ESTATE.—BUYING, SELLING, EXCHANGing, charge of estates, and collection of rents carefully managed; highest references. D. H. KING, Jr., No. 336 Pearl st., Franklin square.

EXCHANGE.—REAL ESTATE AND CASH ARE proposed in exchange for good first mortgages. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 5,443 New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 12 rooms; terms to suit. O.V. Holcomb, 39 Bway, Wmsburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 37 AMITY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Amity st., near Sullivan st. Known as No. 35; lot 22x102 feet.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND—A beautiful country residence, two miles from the depot of the Sag Harbor Branch of the Long Island Railroad, and four hours from the City of New-York. This is one of the most desirable residences on the south side of Long Island, possessing every convenience for a large family. The house fronts on the main avenue, and is within ten minutes' walk of the ocean. The bathing, fishing, and gunning are unsurpassed. Quogue is a fashionable watering-place, very healthy, and the air is as pure as that of Newport. The place contains 100 acres of upland under the highest state of cultivation, and about twenty acres of meadow and beach. The property extends from the main avenue to the beach. For further particulars apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESidence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x50; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x16; billiard-room, 16.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refrigerated throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house, located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SPACIOUS AND elegant residence situated in the village of Nyack, on the Hudson, about twenty-eight miles from the City of New-York. House has all the modern improvements, rooms large and airy; also, barn, carriage-house, cow-stable, &c.; extensive vegetable garden, and lawn containing about eight acres of land, all in the finest condition; about ten minutes' walk from the steam-boat landing and railroad depot.

On account of the official duties of Gen. D. D. Smith, connected with the Government, he has been obliged to make his residence in the City of Washington, D. C., and therefore offers the above premises on the most favorable terms.

Apply to TUNIS SMITH, Nyack, or E. LANE, Agent of North River and New-York Steam-boat Company, office on Harrison Street Pier, North River.

"THE BEST PLACE YET!"

RUTHERFORD PARK, N.J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 97 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 305 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Wilson, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 12; E. J. Dove, 243 Hudson st.; T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres $30,000
One also beautifully located, 8½ acres 35,000
Neat house, barn, fine surroundings 12,000
Several improved properties from ..... $7,000 to 14,000

YONKERS:

Magnificent properties and improvements $16,000
Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Bank, or Washington st., opp. Howard, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Mrs. Henshaw, situated at Orients, Delancey Point, Township of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, having a wide frontage on Long Island Sound and the main road; one hour's ride only from Grand Central Depot, New-York, by New-Haven Railroad.

The place contains over ten acres of land, finely laid out, with an abundance of fruit and shade trees.

The buildings consist of fine mansion-house, stables, outhouses, &c.

Good bathing, boating, and fishing.

This is a very desirable place in every respect: good neighborhood, and surroundings all right.

It will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The greatest chance ever offered. St. Nonan's Well, one-quarter of a mile from depot at Flushing, ten and a half acres of cleared land, with large hotel; thirty-five rooms; commanding fine view of the sound on Flushing Bay; ball-room, barn, stable, &c.; formerly occupied by Matt Gooderson; (standing forty feet above the level of Jackson ave.;) just the spot for a Summer garden or for first-class boarders; fishing, bathing, and driving enjoyable at pleasure; for ten years at $2,000 per year. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av., New-York.

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—FOUR minutes from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct from Wall st., or by cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the city. FOR SALE OR TO LET ON FOR SALE—Villas, with view of or fronting on the bay, each with nine, ten, fourteen, and nineteen rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to

JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c. &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

STAMFORD.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A handsome residence on Clark's Hill; house contains twenty-four rooms; plenty of closets, &c.; extensive landscape, and sound view, well and cistern water, and gas fixtures in the house; good stable and carriage-house; about one acre of land; an abundance of large and small fruit; about one mile from depot, and thirty-five from New-York; terms easy. Address OLIVER MOWBRAY, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN RHINEBECK, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 150 acres, in good order and well located. The improvements, a substantial mansion, farm-house, barn, carriage-house, &c., adjacent to the residence of Miss Sidney Miller; is two miles from the village, which has five churches and fine educational advantages.

For particulars inquire of

SPENCER H. SMITH,
No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., a delightfully-located frame cottage, furnished, with four acres of ground, including out-buildings and gardener's house, an extensive view over Long Island Sound, together with boating, bathing, and fishing; also, unfurnished frame cottage at Milton. Apply to J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, or to H. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A VERY pretty place for a small family; a nice cottage-house, with lot of ground 50x150 feet, fronting on a wide avenue; about ten minutes' walk from the steamboat landing or the depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad; within thirty minutes' ride or sail of New-York. A fine view of the Bay and Staten Island. For terms, &c., apply to

WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

TO PARTIES WHO MAY DESIRE TO INVEST IN real estate in the new Twenty-third Ward, or who may want correct information of values, we offer our services. Having made a specialty of that section during the past eight years, we have unusual advantages and the most complete special survey maps. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

VALUABLE NEW-JERSEY FARM—CONtaining 366 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, in Monmouth County, N. J.; has four sets of buildings; near to railroads, schools, churches, and the best markets; location remarkably healthy. Apply to BENNINGTON GIEL, Agricultural Works, Carroll and State sts., Trenton, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESidence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; three miles to town and garden; house has seventeen rooms, bath-room, &c. Location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN FARMINGTON, CONN., comprising about eight acres, handsomely laid out; a dwelling-house of fourteen rooms; gardener's house; large stables, greenhouse, graperies, pottery and icehouses. For further particulars inquire at the office of WHITMORE & CO.,
No. 32 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE pleasantly located with about one acre of land, stable, &c., at Linden, N. J., on Pennsylvania Railroad, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; five minutes' walk from depot; thirteen trains; terms easy.

D. J. MOLLOY, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 75x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,582 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY seats on the west bank of the Hudson River, all improved and in perfect order; quarter mile river frontage. Apply before 9:30 A. M., or after 4 P. M., at No. 20 West 45th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer boarding-house; one mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.

Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y., Post Office Box No. 581.

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof house on the best street in Yonkers; all improvements; shade and fruit trees; near depot; will exchange for City property, or lots in the new wards. Address WM. COX, No. 303 East 51st st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH, NEAR WEST END HOTEL and Ocean av.—For sale, two villa plots in this fine location, each about one and a half acres; easy terms. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTTAGE HOUSE AT Tenafly, N. J.; nine rooms; thirty minutes from New-York; price $8,000. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room C; or T. C. VEALE, Tenafly, N. J.

ELEGANT HOUSE ON HIGHEST GROUND in Elizabeth; five minutes to main depot; $4,000 below cost; owner must sell. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TWO FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, five and ten acres land, for sale. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 119 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 37 AMITY ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of Amity st., near Sullivan st. Known as No. 35; lot 22x102 feet.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 MAGNIFICENT LOTS, BEING A PORTION OF THE ESTATE OF ANDREW CARRIGAN, (DECEASED.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Andrew Carrigan, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Eight lots, comprising the entire westerly front on the Boulevard, between 114th and 115th sts.

114TH ST.

Nine lots on the northerly side of 114th st., between Boulevard and Riverside av., with the MANSION HOUSE thereon.

115TH ST.

Nine lots on the southerly side of 115th st., between the Boulevard and Riverside av.

RIVERSIDE AV.

Eight lots on the easterly side of Riverside av., between 114th and 115th sts., and fronting

THE RIVERSIDE PARK AND HUDSON RIVER,

and commanding a magnificent view of both.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY ORDER OF JOHN B. STEVENS, ESQ.

VALUABLE AND IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE FIRST WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of John B. Stevens and others, Trustees, the following desirable stores:

PEARL ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 120 Pearl st., near Old slip.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick and granite building, No. 84 Water st., directly in rear of the above. The two buildings will be sold together, (running through from street to street,) having separate fronts and entrances on each street; size 24.2x128.8.

WATER ST.—Five-story brick store, No. 83, 24.2x80.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 84, 24.2x85.1.

FRONT ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 83, 24.1x96.2.

SOUTH ST.—Four-story brick store, No. 43, 24.1x98.9.

EAST RIVER—Also, all the right, title, and interest of said lot on South st., to the bulk-head on the East River, opposite lot No. 43 South st.; front on bulk-head, 20 feet 3 inches.

Title perfect; terms liberal.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 35 Pine st.

Or to JOHN B. STEVENS, Trustee, No. 67 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED RESIDENCE,

NO. 87 5TH AV.,

belonging to the estates of Thomas H. Talle and Edmund Penfold, to be sold at auction on

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1874,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee.

The house is four story, brown-stone front, about 90 feet in depth, including the extension, and is in perfect order.

LOT 25.10X116.10.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MISINGER and ABRAHAM JUNE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that in the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874, the undersigned, by E. Ledlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 27th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek and Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Dempsey's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, to a red oak, running the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the point,) and line is to cross part of said hollow; thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said ridge, thence down the branch, including all the waters on both sides same, but just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning; including all the waters on both sides to its head.

Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON 43D ST.

THURSDAY, March 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Two-story new brick factory, boiler, house, and lots Nos. 609, 611, 613 West 43th st., near 11th av., all built in the most substantial manner, well lighted, and adapted for manufacturing purposes; the lots are free from rock. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 12 EAST 42D ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Hiram Merritt, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13; house is about 50 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood; lot, 17x100.5.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 55 5TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, 150 feet south of Bleecker street, known as No. 55; lot 25x100 feet, more or less. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000; balance cash.

Particulars and maps at office of Auctioneers.

QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—QUIMBY & BISSELL, Auctioneers, under the direction of H. J. Cooper, Referee, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Sales-rooms Nos. 390 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, the two-story frame house and lot No. 134 York st., and the two-story frame house and lot No. 19 Talman st., only ten minutes' easy walk to three ferries.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to

WM. H. LEECH, Supt, Room No. 40, or to DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF the substantial six-story store No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 186 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, store, basement, and cellar on Beekman st., 95 feet deep; excellent location for first-class trade, requiring extensive accommodations and fine light; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam-power can be had if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner store, 21x40, second floor, Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.

W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LEASE—FOR TEN YEARS, THE BUILDINGS $2,500 per annum.

Store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley place; rent, $1,200 per annum. THORNTON M. BODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE, NO. 13 CEDAR st; will be leased low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, E. A. WALTON, No. 14 Abingdon square, 8th av., between Bank and 12th sts.

TO LET—THE STORE NOS. 4 AND 14 COOPER Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., having fronts on 3d Broadway, or on the premises.

TWO LARGE STORES AND LOFTS ON 3d Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., will be altered to suit tenants. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 6 FLETCHER ST., admirably adapted to the leaf tobacco business. SKIDMORE, No. 65 Cedar st.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—To let, the 100 feet deep, splendidly-lighted four-story building, with store, No. 80 Mercer; near Spring st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,274 3D AV., BETWEEN 124th and 125th sts. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE TIMES at the Times Up-Town Office, No. 541 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 8th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY REMARKABLE FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES.

A pair of the noblest and finest specimens, descendants of that celebrated sire Soibell, and favorably known in Western New-York.

CONSTELLATION OF MONROE,

are now offered for sale. They are six years old this coming Spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, under the standard; rich dark steel gray with black points, now commencing to dapple out very nicely; very closely matched, extremely stylish, and very extraordinary fine drivers.

SOUND AND KIND.

These noble, fine size, beautiful color, rangey, lengthy, tasty form, stylish, 1067s, majestic movement, with kind disposition, renders them one of the very best and most desirable pair of

COACH HORSES

that can be bought out in the Empire State. They can be seen at San Francisco Stables, Utica, N. Y.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, SHOES, mule collars, harness, rubber covers, canvass, army clothing, guns, knives, &c. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY ON premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 541 West 23d st., junction Broadway and 8th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, for small families, we offer at moderate prices. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st. First-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers, also Proprietors of Highland House, Garrison.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, a handsomely-furnished third-story front room; large closets attached; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS,—THIRD FLOOR; board if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party. No. 10 East 28th st., near 5th av.; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.

A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; superior location.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, together or separately; house and table first class in every respect: references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra large and handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, without board; private family.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR furnished front room to let to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOME LARGE front room on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS can be obtained, with first-class board.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

**RESIDENCE AND HOMESTEAD OF GOUVERnished; delightfully situated on the Sound, or East River, with fine views of the water and country; the house is large and comfortable, grounds have about thirty acres, with lawns, large old shade-trees, plenty of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; accessible to the City at all hours of the day and night by water or rail; only twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent to a good tenant. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, a commodious house on the Hudson, within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, from which there are hourly trains to Grand Central Depot and 30th st.; house contains twelve rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and butler's pantry, in which are hot and cold water; also an excellent carriage-house and stable, with water in; ice-house filled and spacious grounds, garden, &c. For further particulars apply to No. 114 5th av.

TO LET—NO. 7 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., a three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot 25x115, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, at a reasonable rent.

Also,

in West 11th st., a three-story and attic house, 25x50, lot ½ the block, to let for one or more years at a fair rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, (fifty-two trains daily, half hour from New-York,) a new house, Mansard roof, finely located: all modern improvements; thirteen rooms, besides laundry, bath-room, &c.; possession immediately if required; most of rent taken in board if agreeable. Address Post Office Box No. 5,556, New-York.

TO LET—AT PORT CHESTER, ONE HOUR FROM Depot, a fine residence, with view of the Sound; eight-acre lot, and five minutes from New-Haven Railroad Depot. A fine residence; full view of the Sound; eighteen rooms; all improvements; commodious out-buildings; seven acres; fine garden, green-house, and shade trees. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

$2,250.—TO LET, NO. 6 EAST 86TH ST. Improvements; house commands a fine view of the Central Park, with Madison avenue cars from the corner. For permits, apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let, furnished—53d st., near 8th av., to small family; also three-story furnished house at Rutherford Park; carriage-house, lawn, &c.; forty minutes from City Hall. GARRETT, C

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Gold Exchange, yesterday, the resignations of several of the Executive Committee were declined.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, sails from this port to-day for Europe in the steam-ship St. Laurent.

The members of the Palette Club have a house-warming this evening, at their club-rooms, No. 1 East Twenty-second street.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an order releasing the sureties of James C. Ingersoll from their bonds.

The City Arsenal in Elm street is now undergoing repairs preparatory to being used as an armory. The cost of the work will be about $15,000.

The United States Pension Office presented a busy scene yesterday. Superintendent Dutcher has paid out $7,000 during the past three days.

The Grand Jury yesterday examined witnesses in the case of Detective Leahy, who shot Michael McNamara, and ordered a bill against him.

Senator A. H. Cragin arrived in this City on Thursday night from Washington, and left yesterday for New-Hampshire, where he is to take part in the campaign.

It is generally believed that the Board of Aldermen will hold a special meeting early next week to take action on the nomination of Mr. Andrews as Police Commissioner.

F. A. Sawyer, of the United States Treasury Department, passed through the City yesterday, in the transaction of business, calling at the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening by Prof. O. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, on "Health and Health Laws."

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association will give a performance in aid of the poor of the Nineteenth Ward at Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, this evening.

Another respected member of the Produce Exchange has passed away in the decease of Mr. Edmund C. Owen, of Brooklyn, which occurred on the 5th inst. Mr. Owen was engaged in the ship-chandlery business, No. 186 South street.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States House of Representatives were busy yesterday examining the affairs of the Ocean National Bank. The investigation will probably extend over Monday.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., will deliver a free lecture to ladies Monday next at 3:30 P. M., at the lecture-room of the Free Baptist Church, Park avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. Subject—"Better Health for Women and Children."

The City of Cautemala, of the Pacific Mail Company, sails to-day at 10 A. M., with a full freight. The steamer is not yet ready for passenger trade. After landing at Aspinwall she will return to this port, and on the next trip go round the Horn.

Frank Hilton was committed for trial by Justice Murray yesterday, on complaint of Jenny V. Jennings, of No. 41 West Twenty-ninth street, from whom he snatched a gold watch while she was walking on Broadway. The watch was found in his possession when arrested.

In another column will be found the announcement that Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Franklin street, on and after the 15th inst., will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors, on the terms recommended by the Committee of Creditors.

The boys of the Fourth Ward have started the Grand Duchess Opera-house at No. 85 Rosevelt street. To enter it is necessary to descend about a dozen stone steps and cram yourself through a narrow passage-way. The theatre is about twenty feet square for the boxes. The admission fee is two cents, and five pins for the boxes.

Mr. Geo. W. Samson, D. D., LL.D., last night delivered a lecture before the Liberal Club, at its rooms, Plimpton Hall, upon the subject, "Early Christian Empires." The lecturer followed up the history of the early Christian empires—the Eastern, under modified Roman, the Western, incorporating Gothic, polity and law.

Among the gentlemen expected to take part in the meeting in the Geographical Hall of Cooper Institute, on Monday night, in favor of "Down-town Dwellings for Clerks," &c., are Howard Crosby, Parke Godwin, Peter Cooper, Stephen Smith, J. B. Hodgkins, Carl Pfeiffer, and a number of large owners of down-town property.

A special committee of the State Charities Aid Association have published a report urging, on sanitary grounds, the erection of a new Bellevue Hospital. This committee consists of twenty-five leading men and women of New-York, with Rev. Dr. Potter as Chairman, and their report is adopted by the Advisory Committee of Twenty-one, embracing eminent men in every walk of life and of every religious denomination.

Mr. Wm. C. H. Curtis, Brooklyn, E. D., while getting upon the rear platform of a Grand and Desbrosses street car, in the Bowery, on Wednesday night, was rudely jostled by three persons on the car, who immediately apologized for their awkwardness. When Mr. Curtis reached the ferry he found himself minus $1,000 United States bank bill, a Post Office box ticket, and some valuable papers.

On Monday next a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid depositors by Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the Bank of Commonwealth. Mr. Bailey has decided not to offer the building of the bank for sale until there is a greater demand for desirable real estate. At the recent offering of the property of the bank, the highest bid was considered hardly more than half the value, and the Receiver has determined not to sacrifice the property.

BROOKLYN.

Plans are being prepared for a new Post Office, to be erected on Fourth street, Williamsburg.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Club for the election of officers will be held on Monday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Yesterday morning Justice Gilbert granted the petition for leave to mortgage St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Court and Congress streets, for $40,000.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gen. Jas. B. Craig on a civil suit for assault and battery, brought by Mr. Wm. J. Parks, of No. 100 Montague street. Damages are laid at $10,000.

Mayor Hunter is opposed to a further increase of the Brooklyn Police force. He thinks that a large portion of the fifteen per cent. of that body stowed away in court-rooms, on special duty, might be utilized for patrol duty.

The committee of gentlemen having in charge the matter of establishing a new Episcopal church, of which Rev. Dr. Porteous is to be the leader, will hold a conference with the reverend gentleman, at the Mansion House, this morning.

The argument on a motion to reduce the bail of Lucien Hawley, charged with defrauding the Government in connection with the Sanborn contracts, which was to have come up yesterday before Judge Benedict, in Chambers, was postponed until this morning owing to the absence of District Attorney Tenny.

A woman who gives the name of Stackpole, and who has succeeded in obtaining assistance from many people in Brooklyn, on the pretense that her husband or child was lying dead at home, and that she was without the means to bury them, was yesterday shown to be an arrant impostor by Capt. Crafts, of the Fourth Precinct Police.

Two fashionably-dressed men entered the jewelry store of Mr. Tice, corner of Johnson and Fulton streets, yesterday afternoon, and after looking at some diamonds left the store without making any purchase. After they had gone the clerk in charge discovered that they had stolen a diamond ring valued at $600, and substituted a ring with a paste diamond, worth about $15. No arrests.

At the annual meeting of the Columbia Boat Club, Brooklyn, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, James Foster, Jr.; Vice President, L. W. Bangs; Secretary, E. A. Loveys; Treasurer, F. P. Learens; Captain, Charles S. Osborn; Lieutenant, Charles S. Butler; Coxswain, H. H. Ackerman; Trustees, W. Chapman, C. O. Lewis, John Halsey, H. R. Johnson, and G. F. Barsett.

The ladies connected with several of the Episcopal churches in this city have formed a society, entitled "The Brooklyn Ladies' Episcopal Auxiliary Committee of the Church of Jesus in Mexico," their object being to assist Rev. Dr. Riley in repairing San Francisco Church in the City of Mexico, and to publish Spanish Christian literature for distribution throughout the country. Mrs. D. J. Lyons, No. 59 Pierrepont street, is President of the committee.

Suit was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday against John S. Looms & Co., by John McGarry, aged five years, through his guardian, to recover $15,000 damages for scalds received by the plaintiff from falling into a pool of hot water that had collected on the sidewalk in front of defendants' premises on the 29th March, 1873. The pool was the receptacle for hot water escaping from a boiler on defendants' premises. The defense is carelessness on the part of the child's guardian.

J. C. Barry, Harry Hill's partner and theatre manager, has commenced a suit for absolute divorce against his wife on the ground of adultery. The wife of Barry is the singer and actress, Miss Minnie Vernon, who is at present acting in Providence, R. I. They were married on the 19th of August, 1867, by Justice Wandell, of the Essex Market Court. Now York. On Monday next an application will be made by the plaintiff's counsel, before Judge Neilson, of the City Court, to appoint a Referee to try the case.

STATEN ISLAND.

Miss Julia Griffin, of New-York, will give a reading in prose and poetry at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Factoryville, on Monday evening next.

The village authorities of Edgewater have at last taken some action in relation to the condition of the streets. A gang of men has been employed to remove the mud from the macadamized shore road through the village.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual session of the Newark M. E. Conference will be held at Plainfield, commencing Wednesday, April 1.

Six coal cars on the New-Jersey Central Railroad were wrecked by a collision at Elizabethport Thursday night.

A freight car jumped the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Elizabeth yesterday, and delayed travel for about an hour.

A man named Patrick Phalen was dangerously injured yesterday at Bayonne by being caught under a tree which he had cut down. When extricated he was unconscious, and bleeding from a deep gash in the head. There is some hope that he may recover.

A boy named Higbie, six years of age, and residing in Mulberry street, Newark, was attacked by a Newfoundland dog, with which he was playing. The animal bit him in the face, lacerating it in a shocking manner. A surgeon was summoned, and sewed up the wound.

The township of East Orange has a balance of $16 32 in the treasury. The receipts for the past year were $369,395 98, and disbursements $369,378 96. Of the latter sum $200.901 41 were expended for street improvements, $10.072 64 for gas, and $1,141 52 for the relief of the poor.

William Snyder and Charles Taylor, alias "Philadelphia Charley," were arrested in Newark by Detective Fischer yesterday afternoon, and held on suspicion of being the perpetrators of several late burglaries in that city. Snyder has already served a term in State Prison.

A man giving his name as Henry Wilson, of New-York, who has been robbing several jewelry stores in Newark during the past week, was arrested there Thursday, and locked up in Police Head-quarters. Five pawn tickets for watches were found in the lining of his hat. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Pleuro-pneumonia is very prevalent among cattle in Union, Hudson, Morris, and Essex Counties, the farmers having already lost upward of $100,000 worth of stock. The State Board of Agriculture will be requested to urge the passage of a law compelling the State to compensate the farmers for one-half their losses in consequence of the disease.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Edward Snyder jumped on a coal train at West End for the purpose of stealing a ride to Jersey City. A brakeman, whose name could not be ascertained, threw him off the car, and then jumped on and brutally beat and kicked him. The boy was taken to the City Hospital suffering severely from the injuries he sustained.

The trial of Larkin, Morrisey, and Thompson, the members of the Nutria Lodge of Hatters who were charged with conspiring to defraud the Newark Savings Bank out of $2,500 belonging to the lodge, was concluded yesterday in the Essex County Court. Larkin and Morrisey were acquitted, while the jury found Thompson guilty and recommended him to mercy. He was bailed to appear for sentence.

Bernard Harns, a resident of Hoboken, while getting out of his wagon in front of a store on Summit avenue, Jersey City, Thursday, accidentally slipped and fell into a box of bottles standing on the sidewalk. Several of the bottles were broken, and a piece of the glass severed an artery in his right arm, causing a wound from which the blood flowed profusely. Before the flow could be stopped Harns fainted from weakness, and some of the by-standers thought he was dead. He was taken to the residence of Dr. Gilman, who tied up the artery, and then ordered him removed to the City Hospital.

LECTURE TO WOMEN, BY REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., repeated his lecture in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church on the subject, "Did Paul Enjoin Silence on Women?" The lecturer censured the criticisms of his reviewer, who accused him of blackening the Corinthians in his quotations from Euripides and other Greek authors, and justified himself by stating that he only followed the teachings and writings of the Apostle himself. He described the women of Corinth as persons to whom modesty and charity were unknown—addicted to the most abominable vices. He said the Spartan women were uncultivated, ignorant, and lazy, and hence Paul was so strong in the injunctions imposed upon them. That, while six epistles were sent to women of name in Rome, none was sent to Corinth, except one, being only of local importance. He blamed his reviewer in asserting that the epistle sent to Timothy was to Corinth, and stated the motive in writing to him was in consequence of him knowing the abuses that existed and that they might be corrected. Paul, Peter, John, and James referred to certain evils in Corinth because they did not exist elsewhere. Paul in his letter about A. D. 57, the church being established in A. D. 50, and having been absent five years, rebuked them for having gone after false prophets and being corrupted to such an extent that the same drunkenness and fornication did not exist among the Gentiles, the same wicked lawsuits, and contention in the churches; that common decency did not exist among their women, consequently it was no wonder that such a Church should be condemned and severe restrictions imposed upon them. He denied that such women were Christian, being so carnal. They had no regard for order in their public assemblies, and resembled fanatics wrangling and contending one with another. This, he argued, was not Christian, as God was a God of peace, not of confusion, and the Apostle demanded they should be orderly. He adduced numerous texts of Scripture showing whether the women prayed with heads covered or uncovered amounted to little if dissension was avoided, and introduced the question of silence, and said that when we forgot proper etiquette was not surprising the women should come under the same injunction. The conduct of women in the primitive church at Corinth he described as shameful, in the words of the Apostle, they were so excitable and ever ready in springing to their feet in the assemblies. When they were commanded to keep silence this speech-making and interference in the church was meant, but as there are various sorts of silence, some binding and some discretionary, they are privileged to raise their voice in prayer and in singing. "They are not to speak in the church" simply signifies not in an authoritative way. He drew a difference between a church with open doors and one closed for a special assembly and said the speaking of a woman in the one was a social, a parlor speech, but in the other was not tolerable. When women were encouraged to speak and prophesy, they were expected to use all their influence, at home and in society, by exhorting, comforting, and enlightening. He said that as the Lord showed his love for woman, Paul did likewise, speaking in that bold, stern, manly manner, pointing out their duties, that they might be subordinate to their husbands and speak outside the Church as Christians. After a motion of Dr. Miller's that the same lecture be delivered next Friday, and giving the assembled ladies the privilege of bringing and inviting their friends, the proceedings concluded.

THE PROJECTED ELEVATED RAILROAD TO WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The New-York and Westchester Iron Viaduct Railway bill now before the Legislature provides for the construction of a line from Park row to the City limits in Westchester County. Mr. R. C. Root, of No. 62 Liberty street, one of the incorporators named in the bill, stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the project was a bona fide one, and that if the bill passes the Legislature work will be commenced soon afterward. Capitalists are, he said, ready to take the stock, and contractors will be found who will construct the road for $400,000 per mile. The bill provides for a double-track suspension line, which will be suspended on cables from post to post, the pillars being distant about 100 feet from each other. It is proposed to stop once in every half mile, and to make the journey from Harlem Bridge to the City Hall in nineteen minutes. The fare will be six cents to Harlem Bridge, and eight cents beyond that point. Mr. Root said that the line would be completed to West Chester in eighteen months. He expected that the bill would, of course, be opposed by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also by the Fourth Avenue Company, and parties interested in other property. The project, he said, was an honest one, and, if the bill passed, would be faithfully carried out, and he claimed that it would solve the problem of rapid transit to and from Westchester County.

THE CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

The Convention of Irish Societies met last evening in Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, for the purpose of completing their arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day parade. The Presidents of the different societies intending to take part in the parade handed in the names of the Aids selected by them. William Carroll, on behalf of the Committee on Military, reported that he had submitted the line of march to Col. Cavanagh and the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which had been accepted by them on behalf of the regiment. Mr. Carey, on behalf of the committee appointed to wait upon the Police Commissioners, stated that the committee had received a courteous reception, and had been promised an escort of mounted Police and patrolmen. The line of march as laid out by the Commissioners, was then read, and met with the approval of the meeting. It was stated as the intention of the Mayor to review the procession in the City Hall Park. The procession will move at 12 o'clock, and societies not on the ground at that hour would be excluded from the ranks. When the procession arrives in the park a salute of seventeen guns will be fired, and prior to the starting of the procession a signal gun would be fired. It was also stated that Ex-Sheriff Brennan had announced it as his intention to take part in the parade of the societies.

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—INTERESTING EXERCISES AND ADDRESSES—AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS.

The annual Commencement of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was held last night at the hospital corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue. The lecture-room of the building was filled by a select number of invited guests, among whom were many ladies. The exercises, which were of a very interesting character, were enlivened by the performances of an excellent band. Mr. Thomas C. Smith, President of the Board of Directors of the hospital, presided. Among those on the platform were Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Haskins, Dr. Smith, Dr. Allen, Gilbert O'Reilly, George W. Clarke, Vice President of the Board; Rev. Dr. Lucas, Dr. Payne, Dr. T. F. Allen, Dr. Leibold, Dr. Hill, Dr. Morton, John W. Whitfield, &c. After the opening prayer had been delivered by Rev. Dr. Haskins, President Smith delivered an interesting address, in which he detailed the early history and progress of the hospital. The hospital, he said, had been chartered in 1852, and continued under the then management until June, 1867, when the system of treatment was changed from allopathy to homeopathy, it having become apparent that the latter was infinitely the better system. Time had proved that the Directors were right in changing from the allopathic to the homeopathic system. The corner-stone of the present building was laid in October, 1871, and the managers labored hard to bring their work to a successful issue. While so engaged they were approached by the agents of a generous lady, who offered them the munificent gift of $100,000 as an endowment. [Applause.] With this fund the building was fitted up, and so quickly did the fame of the hospital travel, that in a very short time their doors were thronged with the deaf and the blind, who came to seek relief. The management had also built an addition, and had been enabled to fit up additional wards for the convenience of patients who were in a condition to pay for attendance. The homeopathic treatment of the eye had already done much in decreasing the use of the knife, and would in a short time, if generally practiced, decrease the use of the knife at least fifty per cent. From what it was some six years since, or, further still, might, in the words of *Macbeth*, be made to "minister to a mind diseased." This might be too much to expect, but when they had made such a great stride in changing from allopathy to homeopathy, why should not further progress be made through some other science. The Ophthalmic Hospital building and grounds, as presented, had cost about $150,000, exclusive of large sums which had been expended in purchasing mechanical and scientific instruments and in furnishing the library. Students of diseases of the eye and ear from all parts of the country would have greater advantages and opportunities of study in their hospital than in any other institution in the United States. The Directors had provided charts for illustrating these diseases, so that they could easily be understood. Every new discovery made in Europe or elsewhere was immediately made known to the Directors, and in order that any discoveries made by them might be widely disseminated through the country, arrangements had been made for the publication of the monthly reports of the hospital in a journal devoted to the subject. The specialties treated in their hospital were more successfully dealt with than they could be elsewhere, and diplomas for those specialities were conferred by the Board of Directors only on those who had obtained the rank of M. D. Mr. Smith then announced that it was his pleasant duty to bestow diplomas on the graduates who had successfully passed the ordeal of a severe cross-examination. The diplomas were then presented. Miss Clara E. Plimpton, M. D., of Boston, received her diploma amid much applause, the President stating that she was the first lady who had ever received a diploma from the hospital, and the only lady in the United States who possessed a diploma for their specialties. The other graduates who received diplomas were: H. E. Rounds, M. D., New-York State; Harvey Gilbert, M. D., Canada; Ira B. Cushing, M. D., Massachusetts; and Louis B. Couch, M. D., Massachusetts. The successful graduates, who were each complimented by the President, were warmly applauded. After a selection of music had been performed, T. Allen, M. D., delivered an interesting address on "The Ophthalmoscope and its Revelations," with illustrations. The final address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems, and the exercises for the season of 1874 were brought to a close.

SETTLEMENT OF ANNEXATION DIFFICULTIES.

Last evening a meeting was convened at the residence of Alderman Ottendorfer, No. 7 East Seventeenth street for the purpose of considering the best means of deciding all questions arising out of the Westchester annexation. There were present Alderman Koch, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Close, and Mr. Carpenter, of Westchester, Alderman Ottendorfer presiding. It was proposed that a commission should be appointed by the Legislature, but this plan was not agreed upon. After some deliberation it was decided that the best way to dispose of such questions as might grow out of the annexation would be to empower the Supervisors of New-York and Westchester to deal with them either by appointing a committee or in any other way they might deem advisable. It was accordingly resolved that this plan be recommended to the Legislature, with a view of having a bill passed conferring the necessary power upon the Supervisors of both counties for this purpose.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Capt. W. A. Rafferty, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Albert Bierstadt, the artist, and J. M. Gliddon, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister to Spain, and Hon. Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany; Judge J. Q. Smith, of Alabama; James T. Fields, of Boston, and Hon. Nathaniel Wilson, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senators F. W. Tobey, D. H. Cole, and G. B. Bradley, of New-York; Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, of New-Jersey, and Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. J. W. Killinger, M. C., of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. B. Strait, M. C., of Minnesota; Hon. W. P. Sprague, M. C., of Ohio; Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and Hon. Hillyard Cameron, of Toronto, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle quiet and weak; receipts, 1,400; pens filled, with prices of Steers not quotably lower; sales good to choice Steers at $5@$5 70; good Stockers to choice Feeders, $4@$4 50; a lot of Corn-fed Texans, $4 75; shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs dull and lower; receipts, 6,000; sales at $4@$4 60 for common to fair; $4 70@$5 25 for good to really choice; shipments, 5,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; good grades fairly active and firm at $5@$6 for good to choice, with a lot averaging 122 lbs. at $7; shipments, 340.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Dry-salted Meats in good demand; held at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firmer at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c.@9¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 11¾c.@12¼c. Sugar dull at 6¼c. for common; 7c.@7½c. for fair to fully fair. Stock, 6,034 hhds. Molasses—Good grades scarce; sales of prime Fermenting at 65c.; stock, 5,968 bbls. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111¾. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜c.@¼c. premium; Sterling, $5 39½@$5 40½.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The special or Fifth avenue style of dress hat manufactured by KNOX will be ready for inspection on Saturday, the 7th inst.
E. M. KNOX, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A SPECIALTY.—KNOX'S Spring style a specialty. Ready now. KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Graf Bismarck, from Bremen.—A. Schoenbeck and wife, Louis Stieren, John Heyne, Hans Von Lutticken, Miss Braden, Mr. Koeneman, Mr. Green, wife, and two children, and 37 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets.....5:59 | Moon rises.10:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:03 | Gov. Island.10:52 | Hell Gate..12:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, March 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Adriatic (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown; R. J. Cortis; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; Elysa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lechesnes, Havre, &c., Geo. Mackenzie; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk. City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Helen, (Ger.,) Grismer, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Adagunda, (Ger.,) Guthmann, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henriette, (Ger.,) Von Bagen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Brigs W. A. Reney, (Br.,) Swain, Parnambuco, Penniston & Co.; Rio de la Plata, (Dutch,) Remmer, Montevideo, W. H. T. Hughes; Harry and Amber, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Dwight & Platt; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Hassell, Bahia, Penniston & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turks' Island and Truxillo; E. F. Sheldon, Sheldon, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

ARRIVED

Steam-ship Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., arrived at an early hour this A. M., reports had strong head winds and high sea first two days; Feb. 8, had a heavy gale from N. W.; 24th, had another gale from S. W., veering at midnight to N. W., blowing a hurricane, with a terrible sea; 28th, had another heavy storm from N. E., with a tremendous sea, lasting 24 hours; 28th, lat. 46, lon. 47 30, passed numerous large icebergs; 18th, lat. 49 08, lon. 13 40, passed a British ship bound E., showing signal letters W B H F.

Steam-ship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Mikado, (of London,) Libery, Shanghai Nov. 19, with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co. In Suda Straits was in company with bark S. D. Carlton, from Shanghai, for New-York.

Bark Killarney, (of London,) Hingston, Singapore Nov. 13, with mdse. to Geo. F. Bulley. Feb. 16, lat. 20 20, lon. 55 55, spoke ship Mercatro, (Ger.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Bark Arvid, (Rus.,) Hertsberg, Liverpool 15 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Feb. 17, lat. 21 31, lon. 58 25, passed brig Angio, (of Lunnenberg,) bound E.; 20th, lat. 22 53, lon. 61 40, spoke bark Hirundo, (Norw.,) from Hamburg, for Philadelphia 51 ds. out; 26th, lat. 30 52, lon. 72, spoke brig Saame, (Rus.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Bark Fanny Lewis, (of Pictou,) Hurd, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to C. H. Sherman.

Bark Cetveti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Turvocich, London 59 ds., via Portland, Eng., 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Esperanee, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Santander 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Redows, Salter, Rio Janeiro Jan. 5, with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Salter & Livermore. Feb. 23, lat. 29 08, lon. 68 20, spoke bark Lizzie Cushing, from Cape de Verde, for Boston.

Brig Ida, (Norw.,) Halvarsen, Santander 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rios, St. Pierre, Mart. 17 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.; left in port brig Robert Moore, for New-York in 6 ds.

Brig Francis Jane, (of Baltimore,) Harvey, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to Dutilh & Co.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Bernent, Wiggins, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, Jarvis, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser. Left in port, bark Reindeer, for New-York, ldg.; brig Angio, (Br.,) do.; schrs. Annie Bell, do.; Annie Murchie, for Philadelphia. To sail Feb. 15, brig S. P. Smith, hence, just arr.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rosalone, Tooker, Bath, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. Cesar, Hammond, Bath, with ice to C. H. Mathewa.

Schr. M. E. Graham, Baldwin, Bath, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. M. E. Bayard, Pratt, Bath.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Nantucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Bella Peck, Avery, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Corolova, Hindman, New-London.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, Fall River.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Walton, Fall River.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Lanphear, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Perry, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Perry, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. D. Small, Tice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. G. Edwards, Chambers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Holway, Bryant, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Clark, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dexter, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Turnsher, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Brandywine, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Brown, Parker's Head, with ice to C. H. Mathews.

Schr. Mary Matt, Barker, Somerset.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Somerset.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Josephine, Webb Hyannis.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Price, Hyannis.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. R. Coggswell, Lee, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Boston.

Schr. James Foster, Kelly, Saybrook.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. J. W. Ayres, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. L. M. Warren, Jones, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Williams, Greenport.

Schr. George W. Raymond, Lord, Greenport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lowe, New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Jane, Bushnell, New-Haven.

Schr. Ieanor, Larder, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. H. Kelly, Kelly, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. John Chaffee, Rumkin, New-Haven.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, McCormack, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E.; snowing.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Leo, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Norfolk; barks Hilja, for Stettin; F. H. Loring, for Progreso; H. D. Brookman, for Matanzas; brigs Bamo, for Palermo; Repnblic, for Cork; Favorite, for Port Spain; Willow Brae, for Cienfuegos; schr. Commerce, for St. Pierre.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, March 6.—Arr. steam-ship Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York. The ship Belvidere, from Cadiz, below this port, has proceeded to Gloucester.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—Arr. schr. E. K. Dresser, from Barsaos; steamer Porto Rico, from Liverpool; ships Kate, Tromp, and Transit, from Liverpool; barks Silver Star and Cynthia, Palmer from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 5.—Arr. bark Mercator, from Cork; brig Frederick, from Porto Rico; bark N. C. Kjerkegard, from Dublin, in ballast. Passed in for Baltimore schr. Shiloh, from Sagua.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Cld. ship County of Pictou, for Liverpool; bark Argosy, for Liverpool.

Outside, bark Leviathan, for Liverpool; schr. W. S. Jordan, for Bremen.

PORTLAND, Me., March 6.—The steamer Scandinavian, from Liverpool the 19th inst., arrived here to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Cld. steamer Marina, for Liverpool; ship Anglesea, for Croustadt; barks Onni, for Liverpool; Kong Carl, for Havre; Erna, for Revel; Mathilde, for Barcelona.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer City of Austin, from New-York; ships Marcia C. Day, from Liverpool; El Capitan, from London; bark Ole Moller, from Hamburg; schr. W. B. Hill, for Boston; encountered a hurricane Feb. 15, and lost sails, jibboom, foretopmast, and shifted cargo.

Sld. schr. J. S. Bragdon. The steamer Historian is still on the bar.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 6.—Sld. for the United States, Island Home, City of Ottawa, Sea Spray, Tycoon, Franklin, Mercurius, Atlas, Narnel, Clio, Figlio, Hermod, and Abraham Lincoln.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Antelope, Shandon, Bertha, Melmerby, Henry Palmer, Jessie Jamieson, Aphrodite, Ephigenia, Nicola Barabino, Ricardo, Jupiter, and Eintracnt.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst.: Derwent, Pride of England, Albania, Gettysburg, Brage, Louisa Fletcher, and Sedul Dubrovachi.

Also arr. out from the United States: Marianna Second, Prosperidad, Lorenzo, Morlildad, Timoteo Third, Pedro, Teresa, and Osvaldo.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The White Star Line Steamship Oceanic sld. hence for New-York at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Inman Line Steam-ship City of Richmond sld. hence to-day for New-York.

"A Nearer Approximation to the REAL SWAN QUILL than Anything Hitherto Invented."

The CONSTANTLY-INCREASING sale of the

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS

Is owing to their *superior writing qualities*, as attested by the editorial indorsement of over 1,000 papers, and by merchants, lawyers, and bankers without number.

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To accommodate those who may wish to try these pens, we will send a Card, containing one each of the 15 *Numbers, by mail on receipt of* 25 *cents.*

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS,
14 to 27 feet long, all widths, sawed expressly for shell and other boats. Also, full stock of hard wood lumber.
GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
Foot of 5th and 6th sts., East River.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE. THE only carriage a child can recline in comfortably; takes less house-room than old style; only canopy that protects the eyes from the sun; can be used as a cradle. Perambulators, $6. Send for a circular to J. P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Statement
OF THE
Connecticut Mutual
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1873		$33,679,661 69
RECEIVED IN 1873:		
For premiums	$7,631,537 60	
For interest and rent	2,230,182 39	9,861,719 99
Total		$